REGISTERED No. 61–1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,243.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year	„ 24
Three Months,,	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th May 1872, at 4 P.M.

	May 1872.		May 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Tuticorin	12
„ Ratnagherry	5	„ Colombo	13
„ Vingorla	5	„ Galle	14
„ Carwar	6	„ Negapatam	17
„ Mangalore	7	„ Madras	19
„ Cannanore	8	„ Coconada	21
„ Tellicherry	8	„ Vizagapatam	22
„ Calicut	9	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Beypore	9	„ Gopaulpore	23
„ Cochin	10	„ False Point	24
„ Allepey	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	26

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th April 1872, at noon.

	April 1872.		May 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave BUSSORAH	15
Arrive Kurrachee	29	Arrive Fao	15
	May 1872	„ Bushire	17
„ Guadur	1	„ Linga	20
„ Muscat	3	„ Bunder Abbas	21
„ Bunder Abbas	5	„ Muscat	23
„ Linga	7	„ Guadur	25
„ Bushire	9	Leave Kurrachee	27
„ Fao	11	Arrive BOMBAY	31
Arrive BUSSORAH	12		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20th MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,000 Horse Power effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	„ 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named :—

PALERMO	About 26th April.
WALAMO	„ 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 20th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The next Steamers from Bombay will be the ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, about 10th MAY, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about 10th JUNE. These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER ARETUSA, SPHINX AND APIS.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	£13- 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, fees and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also on Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service of MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O Co. :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th April 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 29th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MALTA, (1,942 Tons and 500 H.P.) Captain G. S. Brooks, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 6th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. Coburn, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 29th May.

Passengers for the Continent will proceed from Egypt by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company to Brindisi and Venice.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool, via Suez Canal	1st Class	Rs. 500		Exclusive of Wines.
Do. do.	2nd „	„ 350		
To Suez	1st „	„ 350		
Do.	2nd „	„ 225		
To Venice, including Railway Fare through Egypt	1st „	„ 505		
Do. do. do.	2nd „	„ 335		
To Paris	1st „	„ 551		
Do.	2nd „	„ 380		

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 15th April 1872.

ADRIATICO ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to PARIS, by Steamers of the above Company, from Alexandria to Brindisi, thence per Rail via the Mont Cenis Tunnel to Paris,—making the total cost to Paris

Per P. & O. Steamer.		Per Canal Steamer.	
To SUEZ	Rs. 500	To SUEZ	Rs. 350
EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	30	EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	30
ALEXANDRIA to PARIS	170	ALEXANDRIA to PARIS	170
	Rs. 700		Rs. 550

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1872.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new s.s. PALERMO, 1,230 Tons Register, will have despatch on the 27th April, and has accommodation for a few First-class Passengers to Liverpool. She carries a Surgeon.

First Class Rs. 500.

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

FIRST CLASS FARE ....Rs. 450
SECOND CLASS FARE........ „ 300

THE steamer PETERSBURG, 1,609 Tons, A. Blaik, Commander, will sail HENCE for LIVERPOOL about May 3rd, 1872, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen in our Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The Steamer LEITH, 1,780 Tons, will follow about the 20th May.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. BELLONA, 1,913 Tons, 300 H.P.

(To leave on 10th May).

THIS well-known and favourite Steamer (which passed the Canal inward on 7th inst.) will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL on the above date. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for a large number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Passage money Rs. 450, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which, however, are obtainable on board. Further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers, or from

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th April 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Fortounoff, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 23rd ultimo, and is expected here about the 25th instant. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1872.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

FARES:

FIRST CLASS	£45
Children under 10—Half Fare	
Ditto 3—Free	
European Nurses	£25.
Ayahs	£15.

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, &c.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

April 30th, "EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., Abrams, Commander.

May 10th, "BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., Power.

These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Note.—*For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Up-country, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped FREE.*

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship DOXFORD, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send in DELIVERY ORDERS for signature, accompanied with BILLS of LADING, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents ship Doxford.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDENTS.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for SINKING WELLS through SAND in any position and to any depth. This Machine is guaranteed to do double the work at half the cost of any Sand Pump. For periodically cleaning out old Wells, which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted to.

Price of each Machine, complete, Rs. 100 (One Hundred). Forwarded to the nearest Railway Station in direct communication with Lucknow.

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messers, BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

On account of the concerned :—

4 Cases Rosein Magenta Colour, each containing 100 lbs.
1 ditto ditto ditto ditto 50 lbs.

At 1 P.M.

A handsome Park Phaeton with a set of double Harness.
A ditto Grey Arab Horse.
A ditto Roan Australian Mare, 14-2, 5 years old, quite sound, and a very hardworking animal.

AUCTION SALE of Dead Stock and Necessaries belonging to Lock Hospital and Medical Inspection Offices Victoria Road.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will under instructions, sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a good number of Dead Stock and Necessaries belonging to the Lock Hospital and Medical Inspection, Offices, such as, Belts, Benches, Books, Boxes Dealwood, Plate, Brass, Buckets, Zinc, Pots, Copper, Inkstands, Letter Clips, measures of size, Pestle and Mortar, Iron, Penknives, Quilts, Sarries, Scales complete with weights, sheets, Table Cloth, Towels, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BRILLIANT DIAMONDS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a parcel containing, fine Brilliant Diamonds, as follows :

12	Brilliants, weighing	20 5-16	Carats.
5	ditto ditto	10½	ditto
2	ditto ditto	4 11-16	ditto
1	ditto ditto	3 3-32	ditto
1	ditto ditto	4 1-16	ditto
6	ditto ditto	14½	ditto

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of C. Benn, Esq., the same comprises a handsome set of rich cut engraved glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, consisting of 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg stands, epergne, tea set, butter pot, a mahogany case, consisting of a set of best electroplated lily pattern spoons and forks, a do. dessert knives and forks for 12 persons, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table for 10 persons, side boards, dining-room chairs, dumb waiter, screens, handsomely carved circular, pier, sofa and card tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversat on sofas, centre ottoman, lady's writing table, Brussels carpet, flower stand, teapoys, horse hatstands, English iron bedstead, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, cloths and gown presses, light bedroom chairs, towel horses, dispense articles, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and Cotton Sweepings, at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the following—

150 Bags Grain Sweepings.
74 Docras Cotton do.

By direction of Rahma and Noam, daughters of Yacoob Seema Nesseim, deceased, who by a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 414 of 1867, wherein the said Rahma was plaintiff and Elias Joshua Abadia, and others Executors of the late Yacoob Seema Nesseim, deceased, were defendants, were declared beneficially entitled as the sole surviving heirs of the said Yacoob Seema Nesseim, deceased, to the immoveable estate situate in Bombay, left by the said Yacoob Seema Nesseim, deceased, (which estate *inter alia* comprised the following immoveable properties) Messrs. BENNETT & Co will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the respective premises on the several days hereinbelow specified, the IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES hereafter described in nine several lots, that is to say, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of May next, will be sold Lots Nos. 3 and 4; on WEDNESDAY, the 8th May, Lot No. 9; on THURSDAY, the 9th May, Lots Nos. 6 and 7; on TUESDAY, the 14th May, Lot No. 8; on THURSDAY, the 16th May, Lot No. 5; on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd May, Lots Nos. 1 and 2. The Auction Sale will take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day as above specified.

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in Tamarind Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing assessment No. 6, the ground thereof measuring about four hundred square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side by another property of the said R. & N., and forming Lot No. 2, and the west side partly by a passage and partly the Bombay Fort Press Company's buildings, on and towards the north side by the Bombay Fort Press Company's buildings, and on and towards the south side by the said Tamarind Lane, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in Tamarind Lane, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 6, the ground thereof measuring about two hundred and seventy-eight square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on or towards the east side by the property of Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, on and towards the west side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, forming Lot No. 1, on or towards the north side by the Bombay Fort Press Company's buildings, and on or towards the south side by the said Tamarind Lane, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Byramjee Hormusjee Cama and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Eduljee and Cowasjee and others.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in Apollo Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 27, the ground thereof measuring about two hundred fifty-seven square yards and two-ninths of another square yard and bounded on or towards the east side by a sweepers' passage and the property of Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner, on or towards the west side by the said Apollo Street, on or towards the north side by the property of the said Rahma and Noam, forming Lot No. 4, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Nusserwanjee and Pestunjee Khuras.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in Apollo Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 28, the ground thereof, measuring about two hundred and fifty-five square yards and two-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on or towards the east side by a sweeper's passage and the property of Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner, on or towards the west side by the said Apollo street, on or towards the north side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, forming Lot No. 3, and on or towards the south side by the property of Sorabjee and Nanabhoy Framjee, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Dinshaw Eduljee Lamna and now unoccupied.

Lot No 5.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in Military Square, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing assessment Nos. 3 and 5, the ground thereof measuring about two hundred sixty-three square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side by the property of Solomon Ezekiel and Silas Sassoon, on the west side by the Rutherfield Street, on and towards the north side by the Military Square, and on and towards the south side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, forming Lot No. 6, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Rahma and Issack Dawood.

Lot No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in Rutherfield Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 2, the ground thereof measuring about three hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side partly by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, forming Lot No. 7, and partly by the property of Abdoola David Sassoon, Esq., on the west side by the Rutherfield Street, on the north side partly by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, forming Lot No. 5, and on the south side by the property formerly of the said Rahma and Noam and now of Mr. C. Tyabjee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Jacob Essac Dawood.

Lot No. 7.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in Rope Walk Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 2, the ground thereof measuring about one hundred and twenty-seven square yards and two-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side by the said Rope Walk Lane, on the west side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, forming Lot No. 6, on the north side by the property of Solomon Ezekiel and Silas Sassoon, and on the south side by the property of Abdoola David Sassoon, Esq., and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. F. Hoyer and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Shookoor Abraham.

Lot No. 8.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement, situate in Rope Walk Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the City of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 2, the ground thereof measuring about two hundred and thirty-two square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam forming Lot No. 9, on the west side by the said Rope Walk Lane, on the north side by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee and Sons, and on the south side by the property of Colonel Kesting, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Beebee Khajoon.

Lot No. 9.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenements thereon, situate in Meadow Street, in the sub district of Fort and Colaba, in the City of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 3, the ground thereof measuring four hundred and ninety-three square yards and three-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side thereof by the said Meadow Street, on the west side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, and forming Lot No. 8, on the north side by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee and Sons, and on the south side by the property of Colonel Kesting, and which said premises was formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Hern and are now in the occupation of Mr. Khunderow Morojee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. BENNETT & Co., the Auctioneers, or the Undersigned.

C. TYABJEE,
Vendor's Solicitor.
BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th April 1872.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE,

REAR OF No. 4, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

VIRGINIA HONEY DEW TOBACCO.

This is the same quality of Tobacco which Tudor Company has imported for the past twenty years, and which has given universal satisfaction.

Indents from H. M.'s Troops promptly attended to.

PATENT TOBACCO CUTTERS.

Easily regulated to cut any Tobacco into any size wanted, from the thickness of a sheet of paper to 4 inches.

KEROSINE OIL, OF THE BEST QUALITY.

PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS.

Heavily plated on white metal and elegantly chased, entirely free from anything poisonous or injurious, and sharp strokes with pieces of Ice will make no impression upon them. No household in India is complete without one.

AMERICAN ASH OARS, from 12 to 16 FEET LONG.

The above articles WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

KINLOCH'S CHAMPAGNE.

This fine Brand again available ex DOVERCOURT

Quarts	per Dozen	Rs. 32
Pints	„	„ 17

SOLE AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & Co.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY, 29th APRIL.

MR. AND MRS. BENNEE,
IN THEIR ENTERTAINMENT.

BOX AND PLAN AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	3	Pit	1

Doors open at 8-30 ; Performance commencing at 9 P.M.

YACHT CLUB.—NOTICE.—A comfortable Steamer will be in readiness off the Apollo Bunder on THIS and SATURDAY EVENING, at 5-30 P.M., to convey MEMBERS of the YACHT CLUB and their FRIENDS on a trip round the Harbour and to visit the *Flying Squadron*.

JAMES BREBNER,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

26th April 1872.

NOTICE.—The BUSINESS carried on in Bombay by the Undersigned, under the name, style, and firm of "E. M. SETNA & Co." is CLOSED from THIS DATE All Communications to him should in future, and until further Notice, be addressed to the care of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co., London.

N.B.—Important letters, &c., must be registered.

EDULJEE MANOCKJEE SETNA.

Bombay, 25th April 1872.

NOTICE.—WANTED, PROBATIONERS for the BOMBAY PILOTAGE SERVICE. Salary Rs. 80 per month. Applications with testimonials should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No application will be entertained from persons holding a lower Certificate than that of First Mate.

By Order,

HENRY MORLAND, Lieut. late I. N.,
Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 25th April 1872.

REAL TURKEY TOBACCO,

for Cigarettes ;

IMPORTED OVERLAND IN TINS AT

Cash, Rs. 1-8 ; Credit, Rs. 1-12.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to their Customers and the Public in general that they have received per s.s. LORNE and PETERSBURG a new and fresh stock of SADDLERY and HARNESS, consisting of Hunting, Training, Racing, Boys' and Side Saddles ; Pelham, Weymouth and Snaffle Bridles ; Griffith's Patent Bridles ; Gig and Carriage Harness ; Riding and Driving Whips ; Fancy Walking Sticks ; Cricketing Kits ; Patent Horse Clippers ; Hunting and Racing Spurs ; Dress and Regimental Box Spurs ; Leather Dog Leads ; Ladies' Trunks and Solid Leather Portmanteaux ; Louise Lorne Carriage or Railway Rugs ; Horse Compo, Shoe, Water, Spoke and Dandy Brushes ; Clark's Harness Composition, Blacking, Saddle and Bridle Stain and Polish, and Hoplemuroma ; assortment of Superior Carriage Lamps ; Ladies' and Gent's Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

TRAVELLING BAGS,

Trunks, and Portmanteaux :

of the best London manufacture.

Courier Bags ;

Of Canvas, bound with leather, and of Calf or Morocco leathers ; with covered frames, double action locks, outside patch packets, with Spring fastenings and strong Straps, Buckles, Swivels, and Rings ; at each

Rs. 4-8, 5, 5-8, 6, 6-8, 7, 7-8, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

Ladies' Hand Bags,

Of Morocco, lined with roan, and same finish as last ; at each Rs. 4-8, 5, 5-8, 6, 6-8, 7, 7-8, 8, 9, 10, 10-8 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20.

Overland Hand Bags,

to open square ;

Of same materials and finish as last, at, each Rs. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, and 40.

Sealskin Bags ;

Of the "Princess Alice" (waist band) and ordinary hand patterns ; finished with ormolu frames and watered silk linings.

Charming Presents ; at, each

Rs. 20, 22-8, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 36, and 40.

Despatch & Dressing Bags ;

Of Morocco or Russia, completely and handsomely fitted for

Ladies or Gentlemen,

at, each

Rs. 80, 90, 100, 112, 120, 125, 135, 140, 170, 180, 193, and 200.

The Gladstone Bag,

or

Expanding Portmanteau,

Of real Cowhide ; a most convenient and handsome companion for Travellers : at, each

Rs. 25, 28, 30, 3?, 33, 36, and 40.

Bullock Trunks ; Money Bags ;
Carpet Bags ; Overland Trunks ;
Linen Bags ; Railway Trunks ;
Pocket Books ; Purses and
Travellers' Requisites

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. P. MENDOSA, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has RE-OPENED the Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.

Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

The terms of the Charges are reduced.

Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Points.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR

BYCULLA STATION,

and NOT for Boree Bunder,

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Argand and Argyle TABLE LAMPS ;

with

bronzed, or richly cut-glass, pedestals ;

a handsome selection just landed, at each

Rs. 18, 20, 22-8, 24, 26, 27, 30, 34, 36, 38, 40, 45, 48, 50, 56, 60, 64 and 70.

Girandoles ;

three light with lustres,

at each

Rs. 50, 54, 56, and 60.

Pendent Hall Lamps ;

at each

Rs. 10-8, 12, 13-8, 15, 27, 30, and 34.

Pendent Argand and Argyle Lamps ;

at each

Rs. 30, 34, 36, 40, 43, 48, 50 and 56.

Kerosine Oil Lamps ;

at each

Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 27, 30, 36, 40, 45, and 50.

Lanterns.

ANCHOR, BULL'S-EYE, CABIN, CAMP, CANDLE, RAILWAY, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL. ART EXHIBITION.

MR. WM. MUIR WHITE'S

GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING

OF THE

INSTALLATION OF H. R. H.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

AS A

G. C. S. I.

OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

Admission ONE RUPEE.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK is prepared to PAY the QUARTERLY COUPON DUE in PARIS on the 16th proximo on the NEW FRENCH LOAN at the Exchange of francs 2·46 per Rupee.

HENRY DUVAL, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 23rd April 1872.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to the 3rd proximo, for IMPROVING TWO PLOTS of LAND at Colaba, by FILLING UP to certain levels with MOORUM.

Particulars of the Work and Form of Tender will be given at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Colaba Company, Limited.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th April 1872.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE WADIA TESTIMONIAL will be HELD at SUNKERSETT HOUSE, Gowalia, on FRIDAY, the 3rd May next, at half-past four o'clock P.M., to determine the form the Testimonial should take.

The Accounts of the Fund will also be then laid before the Meeting.

VENAYEKROW JUGGONNATHJEE
SUNKERSETT.

Bombay, 18th April 1872.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE—133, West George Street, Glasgow.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Alexander Crum, Esq., of Thornliebank.

H. E. Crum, Ewing Junr., Esq., Merchant, Glasgow	James Kirkland, Esq., Com. Merchant, Glasgow.
Hugh Brown, Esq , Manufacturer, Glasgow.	Charles Randolph, Esq., Ship-builder, Glasgow.
Richard Kidston, Esq., (Messrs. A. G. Kidston and Co.), Glasgow.	John Moffat, Esq., Ardrossan.
James King Younger, of Campsie, Esq., Glasgow.	D. S. Cargill, Esq., (Messrs. William Milne & Co.), Merchant, Glasgow and Ceylon.
	William Smith Dixon, Esq., of Govanhall, Ironmaster.

Manager—Frederick J. Hallows.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurers obtain perfect security, and incur no liability of partnership.

The Premiums are moderate, and every advantage is given to the Assured.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Transfers from other Offices effected without cost or trouble.

Insurances accepted on nearly all descriptions of property.

Claims are met with promptitude and fairness.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Directors beg to intimate that they have appointed Messrs. W. and A. GRAHAM Co. to act as AGENTS for the COMPANY in BOMBAY.

FREDERICK J. HALLOWS,
Manager.

Glasgow, 28th February 1872.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES (£200,000), DIVIDED INTO 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.

Further Issue of 7,000 Shares, of Rs. 200 each, upon which Rs. 100 only is at present intended to be called up.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, Esq. (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
CAMPBELL M. KEIR, Esq (Messrs Keir, Prescot & Winter.)
HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE, Esq. (Messrs. Bomonjee, Touche & Co.)
VENAYEKROW JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT, Esq.

The following Gentlemen also have agreed to join the Board :—

J. M. MACLEAN, Esq.
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY, Esq.

Secretaries and Treasurers :—Messrs FORBES & Co.

PROSPECTUS.

The principal business intended to be undertaken by the Malabar Company (Limited) is that of a Land Mortgage Bank in Western India, and it is more especially to increase this Branch of the Company's business that it is now proposed to invite subscriptions for further Capital.

The Company was registered as a Joint Stock Company in Bombay on 8th December 1865. The Capital subscribed for was over Two Lakhs of Rupees of which, as originally intended, only One Hundred Rupees per share, or Rs. 1,01,000, has been called up, the number of shares issued being 1,010.

The Capital of the Company is now invested partly in mortgages on Land at rates varying from 9 to 12 per cent. per annum, and partly in the Waycoon Coffee Estate in Wynaad. the net returns from which have for some years past yielded a still higher average percentage of profit ; that for the year 1869-70 being 9½ per cent. ; that for 1870-71 being 7½ per cent. ; and that for 1871-72 estimated at about 12 per cent This Estate is being extended, and as it possesses great advantages of soil and exposure, it will doubtless continue to prove a highly profitable investment.

The Memorandum of Association stipulates that the Capital should be twenty lakhs of rupees, divided into ten thousand shares of rupees two hundred each, and that the business of the Company should be (*inter alia*) the advancing money on the security of landed property and of Merchandize, the Agency of Estates, and the cultivation, sale, and exportation of coffee and other agricultural Products on account of the Company, and as Agents on Commission, the establishing and working factories for garbling and cleaning coffee. and the undertaking and carrying out other works and operations for the purpose of utilizing the products of Southern India.

Although some of the branches of business thus included within the scope of the Company's operations may offer the prospect of a higher rate of profit, still the Directors, having in view the great advantages of a steady and perfectly secure business, have determined to invest nearly the whole of the new Capital in mortgages on Land and other property, and the Directors intend that three-fourths of the paid-up Capital shall in future be so invested.

The Dividends declared by the Company have been as follows :—

1869	5 per cent.	Dividend
1870	6	„
1871	7	„

During the year 1871 the net earnings of the Company amounted to 15 per cent. on the Capital.

The Directors have no intention of calling up more than Rs. 100 per share.

The sum of Rs. 100 per share will be payable on the new issue of shares, and on payment of the same at once or by the following instalments the applicant will be entitled to the shares allotted :—

On application	Rs.	10
On allotment	„	20
On 1st August	„	20
On 1st October	„	20
On 1st December	„	30

In the event of non-payment on the above dates by any shareholder of any instalments due on account of shares provisionally allotted to him. the deposit and any instalments already paid will be liable to forfeiture. The new issue will not be entitled to share in the profits of the Company during the current year, but will receive interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on the respective instalments from the dates of payment,

The number of shares to be allotted is 7,000, and a portion of them, it is intended, shall be issued in London.

Applications for allotment if accompanied with a remittance or deposit of Rs. 10 per share will be received by the Undersigned up to 30th April.

Applications for allotment must be made in the form following.

In the event of no allotment being made the deposit Paid will be returned.

Printed copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the Balance Sheets for the years 1867 to 1871 inclusive, may be seen on application to the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th March 1872.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To

THE DIRECTORS OF THE MALABAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your issue of new shares in the above Company, I request you to allot me shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the amount payable thereon according to the terms of your Prospectus dated the 27th day of March 1872.

Name (in full
Address
Profession
Date
Signature (in full)

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

HEWER AND GOLLAN,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,

BREECHES MAKERS, &c.,

2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

IN thanking their Friends and the Public for the liberal support hitherto awarded, beg to state that they continue to furnish all Garments known to the Trade at CHARGES MUCH UNDER THOSE of ANY OTHER FIRM. Superintended by Europeans in India.

The following quotations for Garments made to order for CASH give an idea how far they can go below the usual Indian Prices, while the MATERIALS ARE EQUALLY GOOD, and the WORKMANSHIP SUPERIOR to most other Houses in Hindostan :—

All-wool Tweed Sack Suits	from Rs. 20	to Rs. 40
„ „ Trousers	„ „ 7	„ „ 19
„ „ Morning or Shooting Coats	„ „ 16	„ „ 35
Bedford or Whipcord Riding Breeches	„ „ 15	„ „ 22
„ „ Super Black Dress Suits, complete	„ „ 35	„ „ 80

Gentlemen's own Materials made up at very moderate charges.

Estimates, Patterns, and Directions for Self-measurement on application.

Up-country Orders, with remittances or references in Bombay, promptly attended to and carefully executed.

HEWER & GOLLAN.

2 Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL STATE LOAN AND PREMIUM PRIZE AGENCY.

CIRCULAR.

WE beg to offer the following BONDS (guaranteed by their respective Government), payable to bearer and without further liability. They are excellent and safe investments. While offering the most splendid chances of obtaining a large Fortune in the shape of a Capital Prize, they must even, if not so fortunate, eventually be drawn with a smaller one, being about the value of the investment, which therefore never is lost. Moreover, some of the Bonds in addition bear interest (Coupons attached), which will be cashed through the Undersigned.

Bonds.	Highest Prize about.	Cost.
	Rs.	Rs.
Milan 10 francs. Drawings 16th March, 16th June, 16th September, 16th December	10,000	25
Freiburg 15 francs. Drawings 15th May and 15th November	15,000	40
Finland 10 thaler. Drawings 1st May and 1st November	70,000	75
Town Milan 45 francs. Drawings January, April, October, and December	40,000	80
Brunswick 20 dollars. Drawings February, May, August, and November	120,000	100
Electorial Hessian 40 dollars ½ Bond. Drawings June and December	50,000	100
Bonds bearing Interest.		
Madrid 100 francs 1869 3 per cent.	40,000	100
Turkish Railway 400 francs 1870 3 per cent.	240,000	160
Austrian 500 florins 1/5 Bond 1860 5 per cent	250,000	150

For further particulars apply to

VAS & Co.

No. 1, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, April 1872.

N.B.—Any other Government Bonds and Shares may be had through the above House.

☞ Agents Wanted in Principal Cities and Towns.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

HAVE just received a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of GOODS for the PRESENT SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES.

A small parcel of Gent's Coloured Kid Gloves, just to hand

		Rs.	a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12	8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14	8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16	0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4	8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20	0
	Fine Super India Gauze „ „	26	0
	Fine „ „ Drawers, each	6	0
SHIRTS	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6	8
	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9	8
	Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8	8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz	60	0
	Badham's White Shirts, per doz	60	0
	Badham's Spun Silk, each	12	0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, per doz	6	8
	Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz.	6	8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11	0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19	0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22	0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30	0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22	0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35	0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15	0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12	8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat	5	8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, and Derby	6	8
	Black Felt Cantab and Stanhope	6	8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6	8
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25	0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	18	0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats	15	0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab	2	8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2	12
	The Campbell Bow	1	8
	The Windsor's	2	8
	The Romal "Satin"	3	0
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1	8
	Coloured „ „ „	1	8
	White Dress Ties, from	0	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5	0
	„ „ „ Coloured Borders	5	0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from	10	8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).		
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.		
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.		
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.		

BADHAM AND CO.,
22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS.

SQUARE PIANOS, BY SCHIEDMAYER OF STUTTGART.

Seven Octaves, solid Mahogany or solid Walnut Wood, expressly for the Climate of India.

HARMONIUMS,

BY TRAYSER, OF STUTTGART.

SOLID OAKWOOD CASE ; made to stand the Climate of India, as proved by importations of Harmoniums, by above Makers, during the last 15 years.

These Harmoniums have an arrangement for excluding rats and vermin from the interior.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

TABLE COVERS,

Of the Latest Patterns.

TABLE LINEN.

COUNTRY made TABLE CLOTHS of all sizes, with NAPKINS to match.

STRONG COUNTRY made TOWELS, 32 by 45 inches
Do do do 14 by 14 „

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

OILMAN STORES.

TEA.

SOUCHONG, Extra Fine, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, at Rs. 10-8 per box.

SOUCHONG, Fine, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 8-8 per box.

FINEST FLOWERY PEKOE, in 1 lb. Cannisters, Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY PEKOE, Superior Quality, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 12 per box.

SPECIAL CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

NOTICES.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THIN TWEEDS

FOR THE PRESENT HOT SEASON.

150 PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM, OF THE THINNEST TEXTURE AND NEWEST DESIGNS.

TROUSERS	Rs. 12 8
SAC COAT	„ 24 0
SUIT COMPLETE	„ 36 8

DRILLS.

PLAIN AND STRIPED AMERICAN COTTON DRILLS, FOR OFFICE WEAR.

WHITE DRILL TROUSERS	Rs. 6 8
„ „ SAC COAT	„ 11 0
SUIT COMPLETE	„ 17 8
FANCY STRIPED DRILL TROUSERS	„ 7 8
„ „ SAC COAT	„ 17 0
SUIT COMPLETE	„ 24 8

SHIRTS.

REAL OXFORD MIXTURE SHIRTS WITH COLLARS ATTACHED, WASHED AND DRESSED READY FOR USE, per doz.	Rs. 66 0
FINE WHITE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS, per doz.	45 0
FINE WHITE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS, PURE IRISH LINEN FRONTS AND WRISTBANDS;	55 0 to 80 0
DRESS SHIRTS, FANCY FRENCH LAWN FRONTS, from, each	7 0 to 9 8
FANCY STRIPED LONGCLOTH SHIRTS WITH COLLAR ATTACHED, per doz.	55 0 to 65 0

BANIANS.

GENT'S THIN INDIAN GAUZE COTTON MERINO FINISH UNDER SHIRTS.

WITH SLEEVES ... / WITH HALF SLEEVES ... / WITHOUT SLEEVES ... } per doz. Rs. 24 0

GENT'S THIN INDIAN GAUZE REAL MERINO UNDER SHIRTS.

WITH SLEEVES ... / WITH HALF SLEEVES ... / WITHOUT SLEEVES ... } per doz. Rs. 44 0 to 52 0

ANGLO-INDIAN SILK AND WOOL UNDER SHIRTS, beautifully soft and fine, warranted the best London Make, Price each.	6 0 to 7 8
GENT'S REAL MERINO UNDER SHIRTS, rather thicker than the above makes, fit for hill wear. Price per dozen	48 0 to 65 0

HOSIERY.

THIN UNBLEACHED COTTON SOCKS, per doz.	Rs. 5 8
THIN UNBLEACHED COTTON SOCKS, double thread heels and feet, per doz.	10 8 to 15 0
THIN LISLE THREAD UNBLEACHED SOCKS, double thread heels and feet	13 0 to 16 8
FANCY STRIPED COTTON SOCKS, double thread heels and feet, fast colours	10 0 to 20 0
FANCY STRIPED LISLE THREAD SOCKS, double thread heels and feet	16 0 to 17 8
BROWN BALBRIGGAN SOCKS, double thread heels and feet, beautifully soft and light	12 0 to 20 0

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LINEN COLLARS AND FANCY TIES AND SCARVES.

THE ABOVE GOODS ARE SPECIALLY IMPORTED FOR THE PRESENT SEASON, AND WILL BE FOUND THIN AND COOL, YET THOROUGHLY SERVICEABLE.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,

9 & 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 21 & 22 RAMPART ROW,

(*Late of Hummum Street,*)

BOMBAY.

P. GRANT AND SON,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

THE Executors beg to inform the PUBLIC that the BUSINESS CONTINUES to be CARRIED ON AS USUAL, and that all Orders will be promptly and satisfactorily executed.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

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THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

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THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

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GEO W. WHEATLEY & CO.,

19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,

BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine, Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and Sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN,
Manager.

156, Leadenhall Street, } LONDON.
23, Regent Street, }
10, North John Street, LIVERPOOL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Bank of Bombay, 1st issue, and Mazagon shares. Spinning shares lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ℘ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	742½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	222½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
57,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	94
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,515
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	121
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	800xd.
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	385

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,100xd.
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	930
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	850
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,900
200	2, 00	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,250
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,300
350	2,000	all	200 s	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	350 *	Fort Press Co.	9,75 xd.
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,070
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,275
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,150
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,835
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	650
140	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
180	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,115

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,300
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,215
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,275
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	820xd.
,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	230
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,400xd.
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,005
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,060
900	1,0 0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	975
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,350xd.
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,900

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,190
50,000	50	all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	30
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
......	95	19¼	...	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......				East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	221

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-7 to 10-8
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	283
Bar Silver	106⅜
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-9-9
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-9
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104½
Four per cent	100¾ to 101
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	90½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	90½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	87

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH APRIL.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myraboins & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£2 17s. 6d.
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £3
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 17s 6d. to £2 0s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Columbian (s)	Angove	Hongkong, April 4.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Pehlwan	Scott	Calcutta.
	Charles Buckland	Nacoda	Chittagong.

The steamer Berar, Bythell, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Bellona, to Liverpool.
Steamer Sattara, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Sydney Dacres, to Liverpool.
Ship Sandringham, to Havre.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April		
20	Invershire	London.

DEPARTURES.

April		
20	Excelsior (s)	London.
	Memnon (F. S.)	Galle.
21	W. W. Smith	London.
	Singapore (s)	Calcutta.
22	Patna (s)	Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 25th April, 6 A.M.—French mail steamer from China signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS—25TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Andromeda, 40 crates earthenware and 4 casks glassware, Nanjee Canjee; 1679 bars, and 250 bundles English iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee Sons; 68 packages glassware, and 3 casks earthenware, Isaak Noormahomed; 200 boxes sarsaparilla, R. Scovell and Co.; 1001 bundles hoop iron, Nanjee Jairam; 799 bundles iron-hoops, Khimjee Jeewa.

Durby (s), 980 bundles iron hoops, Khimjee Jewa; 2,000 bundles iron hoops, K. Jeewa and Tezpal Gopejee; 22 hhds. portwine, Nanabhoy Bhikajee.

Mirfield (s), 5 casks hardware, The New Bank of Bombay.

Bellona (s), 6 cases silvered glasses, Nowrojee Cowasjee.

Elgin (s), 25 cases framed slates, and 2 casks hardware, Merwanjee and Co.

Petersburg (s), 3 cases drugs, Thomson & Co.; 84 casks beer, Aderjee Cooverjee & Co.; 2 cases Geneva, C. N. Gomes & Co.

Dilston Castle (s), 60 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Singapore (s), 62 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Wellesley (s), 10 cases brandy, Payne & Co.

Palermo (s), 11 cases oilmanstores, ham, cheese, and candles, King, King & Co.

Urbino (s), 2 casks sherry, Eduljee Nusservanjee Colabawala & Co.; 30 cases claret, and 3 cases portwine, E.; 3 case hardware, Merwanjee and Co.

Cella (s), 8 cases wine, King, King & Co.

White Adder, 5 cases gin, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Jumna, 35 cases champagne, 25 cases sherry, and 10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Anazi, 80 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Roodee, 60 cases sherry, 20 cases hock, and 20 cases port, Cutler Palmer & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—25TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mabel, 70 bales cotton, Lalljee Ramdass.

Cella (s), 115 bales cotton, Goculdass Doongersey; 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touch, & Co.; 51 bales cotton, Thackersee Soonderdas; 300 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co.

Palermo (s), 3,100 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdas Mooljee; 150 bales cotton, Monore Hurruckchund; 118 bales wool, Vussunjee Vurria; 14 bales old paper, Bhugwanjee Amidjee; 65 bales cotton, Nursey Medjee; 115 bales hemp, Lallbhoy Gopaldas; 160 bales cotton, R. L. King & Co.; 100 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co.; 50 bales wool, Narondas Runchordas; 75 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Monore Hurruckchund; 128 bales cotton, Farnham & Co.

European (s), 5 bales cotton, Lalljee Enderjee; 40 bales rags, Heerjee Khetsey; 200 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.; 110 bales cotton, Damjee Shamjee; 40 bales wool and 10 bales hemp, Purmanund Purbhoodass; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee; 700 bundles linseed, V. Ebram; 60 bales wool, B. Ramjee.

Elgin (s), 50 bales cotton, Curumsey Megraj; 260 bales wool, Lyon & Co.; 100 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 700 bundles galls, Hajee Woosman Chugonee; 250 bales cotton, King & Co.

Petersburg (s), 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Malta (s), 90 bales cotton, Mootarjee Chatoor & Co.; 25 bales wool, G. Sigg & Co.

Whitburn (s), 500 bundles galls, Curramby Varsey.

Belgian (s), 10 cases rubber, R Martin & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Timao (s), 11 cases fishmaws, and 31 bundles horns, Peerboy Damjee; 6 bales hides and skins, D. Esmalljee; 10 bales skins, S. O. L. N. Meers & Co.; 2 bales hides, 3 cases fishmaws, and 20 bundles deer horns, Dawoodbhoy Hasson; 15 bales skins, Mamodbhoy Surajoodin & Co.; 50 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; 115 bundles hides, Deewjeebhoy Goolam Husson & Co.; 6 bales skins, D. Esmalljee; 30 bags galls, Heerachund Cursonjee; 324 bundles coir ropes, H. Cursonjee; 130 bags galls, Hajee Woosman Chugame; 13 bales hides, D. M. Dhurumsey; 14 cases gum, Laduck Dattoo.

Malta (s), 3 cases shawls, P. Jugunath; 1 case shawls, Tarrachund Ramchund.

FOR HAVRE.

Mindora, 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Sandringham, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Malta (s), 25 bales cotton, G. Fazul and Co.
Macedon, 1000 bundles myrabollams, S. S. Narrelwalla.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Malta (s), 50 bales wool, G. Sigg and Co.
Persia (s), 54 packages wet dates, E. Moonsee.

FOR SUEZ.

Malta (s), 1 bundle shawls, H. M. E. Keerance.
Persia (s), 1 bundle shawls and 4 pots cocoa oil, Shaik Momed Abdool Lutiff.

FOR TRIESTE.

Malta (s), 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.
Persia (s), 140 bales cotton, Momed Esmall; 130 bales cotton, Esmall Remtoola.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 3 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A. P.
500 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	5¼ lbs.		3 13 6
750 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	6 lbs.		4 7 6
1,000 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.		4 12 6
1,500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ lbs.		5 8 6
1,000 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ lbs.		5 9 6
2,000 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ lbs.		5 8 6
500 ,, ,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.		5 1 0
500 ,, ,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	9 lbs.		6 8 6
500 ,, ,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ lbs.		5 11 0
1,000 ,, T. Cloths (B.E)	29 ,,	24 ,,	4 lbs.		2 6 6
120 ,, W. Ground	33 ,,	25 ,,			4 10 0
200 ,, White Dorias	40 ,,	10			2 8 0

COTTON.

75 candies New Bhownuggur (ready)	...	Rs. 268
50 ,, ,, Veraval	,,	,, 220
100 ,, ,, Dhollera	,,	,, 265-67
50 ,, ,, ,,	,,	,, 267
100 ,, ,, ,,	,,	,, 267
50 ,, ,, ,,	,,	,, 267
75 ,, ,, Akote	,,	,, 280
75 ,, ,, Sawg. Dharwar	,,	,, 293

YARNS.

25 bales Colored Yarns No. 30-60	As. 15	per lb.
10 ,, Turkey Red ,, 40	,, 22	,,
10 ,, ,, ,, ,, 40	,, 22½	,,
10 ,, ,, ,, ,, 40	,, 22 11/16	,,
10 ,, ,, ,, ,, 40	,, 22 7/16	,,
35 ,, Water ,, 20	,, 9½	,,

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—25TH APRIL, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 24th April, 6-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 4 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th April, 1-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 45 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 24th April, 5-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours.

Via Red Sea, 25th April, 10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 44 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 24th to 9 P.M. of the 25th April is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	4 57	0 9
,, Galle	3 28	1 18
,, Kurrachee	0 52	0 3
,, Madras	1 3	0 8

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 25th April, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 24th April, 7-40 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 24th April, 5-50 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 25.

Currie, Captain, 1st L. C., on leave, from Poona.

Harrison, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Boolundshuhur.

Hay, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 25.

Woods, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Stud Department, on furlough, to Europe.

Wilmot, Captain, 14th Bengal Lancers, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 25.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col. S. H. Pecher, Bengal S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Lt.-Col. J. H. Reynolds, S. C., Second in Command 17th Regt. N. I.

Capt. R. G. T. Stevenson, 2nd Squadron Officer, Poona Horse.

Capt. A. P. Currie, 2nd Squadron Officer, 3rd Light Cavalry.

Ens. R. D. Hayes, Barrack Master, Umballa, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Capt. W. Thompson, 3rd Regt. Madras Light Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

Lt. C. F. Call, R. E., Asst. Engr., second grade, Asst. to Chief Engr. and Asst. to Chief Commsr., Central Provinces, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate under the furlough regulations of 1868.

The services of Col. E. C. Marston, S. C., are placed at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

Apothecary William Wait (No. 4) is promoted to the rank of Senior Apothecary, with effect from the 30th December 1871, vice Wilson, deceased.

Surg. Major A. Fox is permitted to retire from the Service on half-pay of his rank, viz. £200 15s. per annum.

G. G. O. No. 631 of 1870 is cancelled.

Officers of British Regiments on first arrival in this country will be allowed one year to provide themselves with tents, and in the event of their being required to march within that period, tents will be provided for them from the Public Stores.

When tents are issued under the foregoing rule, a monthly rent, as per margin, will be charged for them, and the Officers will be liable to pay for deficiencies, or for damage other than such as may justly be attributable for fair wear and tear.

	Cost.	Rent.
	Rs.	Rs.
Field Officer	1,380	23
Captain	948	16
Subaltern	609	10
Hill	4.0	7
Beechoba	200	3
Necessary	43	1
Soldiers' D. P.	390	7
Do. S. P.	300	5
Staff Sergeant	210	4
Sepoy, 2 Pals.	232	5
,, No. 1	215	4
,, No. 2	215	4
,, No. 3	120	2
Pal, Lascar	120	2

The tents will be obtained by Indents "Passed" with the words "for payment of the authorized rent monthly." The Ordnance Examiner will take measures for the realization of the rents.

When passing Returning Indents of such tents, the Quartermaster General will note thereon what damage should be charged for, if any.

Col. H. B. Hodgson, S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for six months from the date of departure, in May next, on private affairs, under Rule XI. of the furlough regulations of 1868.

The furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs, granted by G. O. No. 262, dated 3rd April 1872, to Lt. E. C. Hart, Royal Engineers, is without pay.

The services of Lt. A. E. O. Cotton, R.E., are placed at the disposal of Government, for employment in the P. W. D.

The Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India has granted six months' extension of leave to Capt. H. Doveton, Royal Engineers.

Major H. S. Anderson, Offg. Asst. Adjt. Genl., Mhow Division of the Army, performed the duties of Deputy Asst. Qrmr. General of the Division in addition to his own, from the 21st Feb. to the 10th April 1872.

Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals J. Mouat, C.B., V.C., is permitted to proceed to England, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board there :—

Sergt. C. D. Wise, of the Unattached List, is promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 22nd March 1872.

Lt.-Col. J. Ahburner, S. C., Deputy Comsr., Central Provinces, is allowed leave of absence for two years, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

The furlough to Europe on private affairs granted by G. O. No. 296, dated 17th April 1872, to Capt. F. S. Iredell, Cadre 16th Regt. N. I., is cancelled at his own request.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

On every change of Medical Subordinates on board a Vessel of the Bombay Marine, a list shall be sent in immediately to the Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals, Presidency Division and Bombay Marine, of the Instruments, Medicines, Books, &c., showing their number and present condition. This list should be signed by both the relieved and relieving Officer, and when the latter is not an Officer of the Medical Department such list should nevertheless be signed by him in token of correct receipt of the articles therein specified.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt.Col. S. C. Law and Asst. Surg. H. De Tatham respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kutch Political Agency on the 12th instant, after office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. J. H. Henderson to act as Asst. District Supt. of Police in the Ahmedabad District, vice Lt. Baugh, or until further orders.

Reghvunder Narayen, late Nazir in the Kulludgee Adawlut, having been convicted of breach of trust as a public servant and sentenced to imprisonment, is declared ineligible for employment in any Dept. of the Government Service.

Mr. J. Monteath, Supery. Asst. to the Collr. of Canara and Sub. Mag. of the first class, is invested with powers to commit to the Session Court.

Lt. C. Hay, Acting District Supt. of Police in the Sholapore District, has passed with credit the examination prescribed by Government Notification of 8th July 1868.

The Right Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to authorize all Magistrates invested with full powers to exercise the powers specified in sections 14, 15, and 31 of Act XXXI. of 1860 (Arms Act).

H. E. in Council is also pleased to authorize the undermentioned officers to exercise similar powers :—

Capt. F. H. Segrave, Supt. of Police, Ahmedabad.
Capt. W. P. La Touche, Supt. of Police, Kaira.
Mr. H. Scannell, Acting Supt. of Police, Punch Mahals.
Capt. G. F. Birdwood, Acting Supt. of Police, Surat.
Capt. F. J. Wise, Acting Supt. of Police, Khandeish.
Major R. M. Bonnor, Acting Supt. of Police, Tanna.
Major R. Johnstone, Superintendent of Police, Rutnagherry.
Lt.-Col. J. H. Henderson, Supt. of Police, Poona.
Capt. H. S. Daniell, Supt. of Police, Ahmednuggur.
Lt.-Col. G. E. Thomas, Supt. of Police, Belgaum.
Major T. G. Coles, Acting Supt. of Police, Sattara.
Mr. E. A. Jones, Acting Supt. of Police, Kulladghee.
Capt. F. P. Bartholomew, Acting Supt. of Police, Dharwar.
Capt. S. F. McGillivray, Supt. of Police, Canara.
Major S. Scott, Acting Supt. of Police, Nassick.
Mr. H. Cameron, Acting Supt. of Police, Broach.
Lt. C. F. Baugh, Acting Supt. of Police, Colaba.
Lt. C. Hay, Acting Supt. of Police, Sholapore.
Capt. R. J. Crawford, Acting Supt. of Police, Kurrachee.
Capt. W. T. Frown, Acting Supt. of Police, Hyadrabad.
Mr. C. McIver, Supt. of Police, Shikarpore.
Lt. S. Babington, Supt. of Police, G. I. P. Railway.
Major C. P. Barras, Supt. of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Capt. C. D. P. Payne, Asst. Supt. of Police, Punch Mahals.
Mr. H. V. S. FitzGerald, Acting First Asst. Supt. of Police, Khandeish.
Lt. C. J. A. Yates, Acting Second Supt. of Police, Khandeish.
Mr. H. J. H. Henderson, Acting Asst. Supt. of Police, Ahmedabad.
Mr. H. Kennedy, Asst. Supt. of Police, Kurrachee.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. H. Bolton, Deputy Collr., Frontier Upper Sind, is allowed one month's leave of absence on medical certificate, and Mr. C. E. Steele is appointed, as a temporary measure, Acting Deputy Collr., Frontier Upper Sind, until further orders.

Lukshman Wassoodeo Burvey, late Talati of Dhanu in the Tanna Collectorate, is declared ineligible for Government service in any capacity.

Mr. A. Wingate, C.S., having returned to the Presidency on the 20th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the two years' furlough granted to him under Government Order dated 6th April 1870 is cancelled.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surg. J. Robb, M.B., assumed temporary charge of the office of Supt. of Vaccination, Southern Circle, on the 7th Dec. 1871, before office hours.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie assumed charge of the office of Acting Under-Secy. to Govt. in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments on the forenoon of this day.

Surg. N. Hopkins, Civil Surg., Kurrachee, was allowed subsidiary leave for four days, viz. from the 28th to the 31st March 1872.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt. W. C. Morris is appointed Ex. Engr., Rutnagherry.

Lt.-Col. A. U. H. Finch, R E., received charge of the Office of the Ex. Engr., Poona and Kirkee, from Major J. G. Mellis, Staff Corps, on the afternoon of the 9th April 1872.

Mr. Ramchunder Govind Oka, B A., L.C.E., Asst. Engr., received charge of the office of the Ex. Engr. Lower and Central Sind, from Lt. A. Awdry, R.E., on the forenoon of the 8th April 1872.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. G. W. Oldham, R.E., Depy. Consulting Engr., for Railways, is allowed privilege leave for one month from the 18th April 1872.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. J. W. Young, M.A., Senior Chaplain, Bengal Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

License to solemnize Marriages under the provisions of Act V. of 1865 is hereby given to the Rev. John Small, Missionary in connection with the Free Church of Scotland.

The Rev. John Paton is allowed privilege leave for two months.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	April 29	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	May 3	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	April 26	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	May 6	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 6	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 13	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails came into operation on the 19th February :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 7 P.M.:—

Monday	Apr. 29	Friday	Aug. 30
,,	May 6	,,	Sept. 6
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 13
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 27	Monday	,, 30
Friday	,, 31	,,	Oct. 7
,,	Jun. 7	,,	,, 14
,,	,, 14	,,	,, 21
,,	,, 21	,,	,, 28
,,	,, 28	,,	Nov. 4
,,	July 5	,,	,, 11
,,	,, 12	,,	,, 18
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 25
,,	,, 26	,,	Dec. 2
,,	Aug. 2	,,	,, 9
,,	,, 9	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 16	,,	,, 23
,,	,, 23	,,	,, 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Monday	May 6	Monday	Sept. 23
,,	,, 20	Tuesday	Oct. 8
,,	Jun. 3	,,	,, 22
,,	,, 17	,,	Nov. 5
,,	July 1	,,	,, 19
,,	,, 15	,,	Dec. 3
,,	,, 29	,,	,, 17
,,	Aug. 12	,,	,, 31
,,	,, 26		1873.
,,	Sept. 9	,,	Jan. 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Monday	May 6	Tuesday	Oct. 22
,,	June 3	,,	Nov. 19
,,	July 1	,,	Dec. 17
,,	,, 29		1873
,,	Aug. 26	,,	Jan. 14
Monday	Sept. 23		

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

PANDAY—April 25th, at Bombay, Goolbai, the wife of Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Framjee Panday, of a son.

VIDAL—April 22nd, at Rutnagherry, the wife of G. Vidal, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HALLEN—April 19th, at Ballygunge, the wife of J. H. B. Hallen, of a son.

LECOT—April 20th, at Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of F. Lecot, Esq., of a daughter.

ROBINSON—April 23rd, at Allahabad, the wife of A. W. Robinson, District Carriage Superintendent, E. I. R., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HILL—STEWART—April 18th, at Meean Meer, Percy Graham Hill, Esq., Lieutenant, Rifle Brigade, to Margaret Annie daughter of the late Captain Charles Stewart, Bengal Horse Artillery.

DEATHS.

LARSEN—April 20th, at Lucknow, of dysentery, Frank Edward Cathcart, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Larsen, aged 16 months.

LYONS—April 21st, at Agra, suddenly of cholera, Mr. James Paul Lyons, a retired Principal Sudder Ameen, aged 61 years.

MUIR—April 23rd, at Allahabad, Wemyss Shaw, the beloved and youngest son of Sir W. Muir, aged seven years and six months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1872.

EXACTLY one year after date, Colonel Keatinge, the Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has issued his report of the administration of those territories; and it is but reasonable for any person to ask why on earth should it have taken twelve long months to string together the sentences and prepare the statistics which are contained in the volume before us? The facts stated were always available, and the deductions drawn from them, coloured it may be with a due proportion of inferences, might have been extracted almost immediately after the close of the official year 1871, up to which date, and not beyond, those facts are rigidly limited. We are not advocates of mere push-and-bustle in the performance of one's duties in preference to more solid, though perhaps less fussy, management; but the framing out of a succinct history of what has been done for the year past, with the principal, if not all the requisite, pabulum quite to hand, should be a matter of a very few months' work at the outside, and the administration whose deeds are recorded can only derive advantage and nothing else from the prompt publication of what must inevitably see the light, and be subjected to the criticisms and comments of others. These are the very Provinces where Sir Richard Temple, when plain "Mr." Temple, as Colonel Keatinge, referring to former times, still addresses him in this report, won the admiration of all persons, and notably of Lord Lawrence, for his wonderfully-prepared administration reports of the Central Provinces, the well-turned and high-sounding periods of which attracted attention even in England, and materially helped their ambitious writer to ultimately gain the post which he now holds.

Colonel Keatinge himself admits that the year under review—1870-71—offered little that was peculiar to itself for notice, and that the country was, during that period, under a condition of silent renovation and of agricultural prosperity. The reference to renovation is connected with the disease and want which had, for the two preceding years, brought distress and ruin to very large numbers of the population of the Central Provinces, who, in multitudes, emigrated southward to Berar. A proportion of the emigrants have since returned to Nagpore on learning that the country has recovered, and that good harvests are being once more gathered, but these are almost wholly of the agricultural class. The spinning and weaving castes, who had gone to Berar, give indications of taking root there, where good wages can be got, and where there are better prospects of work than at home in the Central Provinces. Colonel Keatinge, however, thinks that the return of these people to the Nagpore pergunnahs is merely a question of time, when the difference in the rate of wages between the two places will be readjusted by the opening of new works. But this sort of emigration from Nagpore to Berar is not exceptional or solely attributable to the bad harvests of the Central Provinces; there seem to be far deeper-seated influences than the sharp necessities of famine. The Nagpore Provinces, while under the rule of the Mahratta Bhonslas, were very much better governed than the neighbouring territories of Berar, and on that account very large numbers of people came over from the latter to Nagpore and Bhundara, and settled there. But, since the administration of Berar came under British management, its revenue system appears to offer greater inducements to the populace, who, for several years past, have steadily been leaving Nagpore for the former place, thus, as our readers will perceive, turning the tide of the previous emigration backwards, and causing a reflex action. In addition to revenue facilities, there is abundance of land with a rich soil, high wages, and plenty of work, owing to the vast increase of cotton cultivation; and thus, at present, the Central Provinces are at a discount, so large a number as 8 or 9 per cent. of the population having left them since the Census of November 1866. That census gave the total population of the Provinces at a little above 9 millions of souls, more than half of them being Hindoos, the remainder being divided between Mohammedans (two-thirds) and the aboriginal tribes (one-third.) The density of the population therefore, in a region computed at 112,000 square miles, is very scanty indeed, and it has, in effect, become even more limited still by subsequent emigration. Of the total area which we have just given above, as much as 84,000 square miles belong to the British, and of this area Colonel Keatinge writes that little more than a quarter is under cultivation, while of the rest one-half is not culturable. The districts of the Central Provinces are so thinly populated that the granting of clearance leases and sales of waste land have been suspended for the present, until more hands are available to bring the ground already taken up under cultivation; indeed, the people apparently understood their own interests so little in the matter that the Commissioner of Nagpore discovered upon enquiry that, in his division at least, every purchaser of waste land had come to grief and suffered pecuniary loss, which a population by no means in a very prosperous condition could ill afford. The restraining policy which has been adopted by Colonel Keatinge, and which to a certain extent he defends by anticipation in his report, may therefore be judicious, and it will doubtless receive the approbation of the paramount power. An enquiry into the condition of the class of tenants, whose right of occupancy in the soil had been especially confirmed at the time of settlement, has disclosed that a large section of these persons have sunk to the level of ordinary tenants. They have in nearly all cases neither understood the privileges attending their position on the settlement, nor apparently appreciated the latter. Colonel Keatinge ascribes this gravitation to a custom which the tenants have of periodically changing lands, and to their inability (or rather it should be said incapacity) to distinguish between classes of tenants where all cultivators have hitherto shared alike; the tenants, moreover, depend on the head man of the village which they occupy for advances and assistance.

We are disappointed in not finding any suggestions by Colonel Keatinge to remedy a condition of things which has not realized the expectations entertained at the time of making the settlement with the tenants. If the system is such that the people to whom it is applied do not either comprehend or value it, then either of two courses is manifestly obligatory, namely, to teach the people and develope their perceptions, or to modify the system and adapt it in some degree to their weaker capacities. The nature of the land tenures is divided into two broad classes—one consisting of those lands held direct from Government, and they are principally held by small Zemindars or Malguzars, as these men are more commonly called in that part of the country; and, on the other hand, of lands held not direct from Government, but from the holders at first hand. There are many intermediate shades of holders between these two large classes. Colonel Keatinge confesses that the statistics appended to this report do not indicate with sufficient clearness the changes which are going on in the manner in which land, in the Central Provinces, is owned by the several grades of cultivators; but he sums up the matter with the remark, that "on the whole, it would seem that tenants, with rights of occupancy of one kind or another, are as numerous as they were immediately after the Settlement, and, although in some districts there is an incipient antagonism between the landlord and the cultivators, this feeling has not yet extended to many."

A PROFESSORSHIP of Sanskrit is about to be established in the University of Madrid.

IT is reported that heavy gales have destroyed nine-tenths of the clove crop at Amboyna.

THERE are at present at Meerut no less than six Colonels doing general duty—in other words, doing nothing but drawing their pay.

CHOLERA is reported to have broken out amongst the men of the D/8th Royal Artillery at Benares. There have been two or three fatal cases.

AN attempt is being made at Lucknow to get up a station pack of hounds for next cold season. Sir H. Tombs is at the head of the movement.

MR. A. BRANDRETH will officiate as Commissioner of Jullundhur during the absence of Mr. P. S. Melvill, and Mr. J. W. Smyth will officiate as Commissioner of Lahore, vice Mr. Brandreth.

THE rails on the first railroad constructed in Java, from Samarang to the interior, were laid as far as Djoijokanto at the end of February, and the line was expected to be opened for traffic by the end of April.

WE (*Pioneer*) have good reason for believing that the *Indian Observer* was mistaken in its supposition that Yar Ali was to be used as a witness against Liaknt Ali. At any rate no information on this head has reached the local authorities.

OFFICERS of British regiments on first arrival in this country will be allowed one year to provide themselves with tents, and in the event of their being required to march within that period, tents will be provided for them from the Public Stores.

THE news of the abolition of coffee duties has naturally been received with great rejoicing in Ceylon. Even on a poorly paying estate the difference in favour of the planter will be about two guineas per acre per crop. The present season promises very well.

THE deficit of the Calcutta Opera Committee has been but very inappreciably reduced by the payment of a few additional subscriptions since the previous meeting. An attractive concert is being arranged, the proceeds of which, we trust, will go far to wipe out the debt.

As the State dinner to be given by His Excellency the Governor on Saturday evening would prevent many high officials from being present at the dinner which the Byculla Club intended to give to the officers of the Flying Squadron on the same evening, it has been resolved by the Byculla Club Committee to give up the idea of entertaining the officers of the Squadron.

A CORRESPONDENT from Sind, who certainly ought to be well informed, assures us (*Pioneer*) we are mistaken in supposing that the Khelat Sirdars are dissatisfied with the result of the late Jacobabad conference. On the contrary, the Sirdars present consented freely to the whole of Sir W. Merewether's proposals without in any way expressing the smallest disappointment or displeasure.

OUR Allahabad contemporary says—"There may be good times coming for dispirited junior Civilians. We have heard that the civil appointments in Dehra Dhoon and Mussoorie are to be enjoyed in rapid rotation by every member of the service badly off enough to prize them. We congratulate the recipients of this favour on an arrangement which will ensure to each a sojourn (brief perhaps, yet long enough to break the monotony of his Oriental travels) in the Capua of the N. W. P. Other boons doubtless await the weary wanderers plodding through the plains. If the gates of Capua be thrown open to them, why not also those of Rome itself? The sneering sceptic will, however, note that Kumaon, including the favoured station where the Conscript Fathers with the Lakers sit, is at present a proclaimed district occupied by the military."

THE Madras Government have called the attention of the Government of India to the fact that the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company are endeavouring, by means of advertisements in the London newspapers, to raise a further unguaranteed capital of £800,000. The advertisements do not state how the money is to be repaid, nor that (if it be raised), if £600,000 go towards the repayment of the loan obtained by the Company under a supplementary contract with the Secretary of State, only £200,000 will be left, which is a very inadequate sum to meet the outlay required for the works contemplated to be carried out by the Company. Under these circumstances the local Government suggest the expediency of making public their own views as well as those of the Government of India, as to the character of the whole undertaking as a remunerative work.

THE *Pioneer*:—We republished yesterday from the *Times of India* "an intercepted letter" from a native in Calcutta to a friend up-country, in which the originators of some of the late disquieting rumours are exposed, especially of that which emanated from Ghazeepore, and the late Superintendent of Police there, and the Officiating Collector will do well to digest it. The *Times of India* accompanies the letter with a leading article, in which, we regret to see, it adopts the exaggerated view of the native correspondent as to the extent of the disquiet. We know for a fact that at Mirzapore, for instance, where there is an immense native city and not a soldier, and before the day fixed for the "general massacre," the rumour was treated with contemptuous ridicule, and its authors spoken of with indignation. The following, therefore, from the *Times* is grossly over-coloured:—"The news had rapidly spread far and wide, from Ghazeepore to Calcutta, and from Allahabad to Simla, and the consequence was a general panic amongst the inhabitants of most of the principal stations at which the Mohurrum was celebrated, causing ladies to assemble for protection in special houses; and from some places women and children were, we believe, actually sent away for safety to other stations."

THE FLYING SQUADRON ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

WE have much gratification in announcing that the subscriptions to this Fund now exceed in amount the sum of Rs. 6,000. The Hon. Sir A. David Sassoon, K.C.S.I., yesterday subscribed Rs. 1,000, Mr. Kessowjee Naik Rs. 250, and a good many hundreds and fifties came in, in addition to a multitude of smaller sums. As, however, the programme for the entertainment of the crews now includes sports on the Esplanade and a dinner, further subscriptions are necessary to enable Bombay to be hospitable in a liberal way. The dinner will probably be given on Tuesday next.

All subscriptions should be paid to the Treasurer of the Fund, Mr. J. M. Maclean, *Bombay Gazette* office.

We subjoin a report of the resolutions passed at a meeting held yesterday evening in Captain Robinson's office, together with a complete list of subscriptions up to yesterday evening :—

	Rs.
Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., C.S.I.	1,000
Hon. Sir A. D. Sassoon, K. C. S. I.	1,000
Kessowjee Naik, Esq.	250
Hon. L. H Bayley	100
Hon. M. Melvill	100
Hon. J. S. White	100
Hon. J. A. Forbes	100
Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft.	100
Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, C. S I.	100
Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	100
Dr. R. A. Dallas	100
Narayen Wassodewjee, Esq	100
P. and O. Company	100
R. McIlwraith, Esq.	100
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.	100
Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkerset, Esq.	100
T. E. Taylor, Esq.	100
Donald Grant, Esq.	100
J. & W. Watson & Co.	100
J. Macpherson, Esq.	50
P. Fachiri, Esq.	50
M. B. Manuel, Esq.	50
C. Currey, Esq.	50
F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq.	50
H. Forman, Esq.	50
H. R. Cormack, Esq.	50
A. J. Macdonald, Esq.	50
J. Lumsdaine, Esq.	50
E. M. Fogo, Esq.	50
John Connon, Esq.	50
Lestock Reid, Esq.	50
T. A. Moore	50
J. K. Bythell, Esq.	50
Capt. G. T. Robinson	50
R. V. Reid, Esq.	50
R. Baker, Esq	50
Hormusjee Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq.	50
F. Mathew, Esq.	50
J. G. Smith, Esq.	50
Hon. C. J. Kemball	50
F. Sanquet, Esq.	50
A. Blascheck, Esq.	50
Dr. Mackenzie	50
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	50
J. Moir, Esq.	50
R. Stevenson, Esq.	50
R. Campbell, Esq.	50
M. Balfour, Esq.	50
C. P. Cooper, Esq.	50
D. S. Kemp & Co.	30

	Rs.
J. M. Maclean, Esq.	30
W. G. Corke, Esq.	30
John Westlake, Esq	30
Col. J. S. Gell	30
Dr. Shepherd	30
G. A. Barnett, Esq	30
E. Spinner, Esq.	30
T. Sevastopulo, Esq.	25
F. H. Souter, Esq.	25
T. Young, Esq.	25
T. R. Booth, Esq.	25
W. A. Baker, Esq.	25
Fred. T. Atkins, Esq.	25
Brother Bill	20
H. Grendon Tippett, Esq.	20
E. L. Hawkins, Esq.	20
Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.	20
Tyrrell Leith, Esq.	20
Dr. A. V. Ward	20
Thomas Ormiston, Esq	20
Capt. Ewart	20
Frank Wyllie, Esq	20
Lt.-Col. Macdonald	20
Lt.-Col. Hancock	20
R. Beynon, Esq.	20
H. Gamble, Esq.	20
A. Morrison, Esq.	20
M. Mouat, Esq.	15
Capt. Crockett	15
R. M. MacLean, Esq	15
Major Payne Barras	15
Capt. Prendergast Walsh.	15
Col. Hatch	15
Major D. B. Young	15
Capt. Hatchell	15
Lt. Col. Bayley	15
Lt. Col. Creagh	15
Col. Price	15
Col. Thacker	15
H. B. Hargreave, Esq.	15
J. A. Walker, Esq.	15
J. O'Connell, Esq.	15
J. Sleater, Esq.	15
W. L. Searle, Esq.	15
H. K. Gregory, Esq.	15
James Douglas	15
W. G.	10
G. W.	10
G. W. T.	10
J. S.	10
Major Sexton	10
Surgeon Hojel	10
George Nicholl & Co.	10
N. Randle, Esq. (Thacker, Vining and Co.)	10
Total	6,395

Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held in the Marine Office—Hon'ble L. H. Bayley in the chair.

Among those present were Mr. J. M. Maclean, Captain Henry, Mr. W. G. Corke, Mr. J. Bythell, Mr. C. Currey, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Captain Crockett, Captain P. Walsh, Mr. Jaffer Sulliman, Captain Robinson, Mr. F. H. Souter, C.S.I., Dr. Lumsdaine, Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, Captain Carew, Captain Searle, Mr. H. Maxwell, Mr. G. W. Terry, Mr. J. Sleater, and Mr. Tom Taylor.

Captain Walsh, who had been requested to act as Secretary, and who has taken great trouble in the affair, explained generally to the meeting the estimates and probable cost of entertaining one thousand men.

Mr. J. M. Maclean intimated that he had succeeded in raising about Rs. 5,800.

Captain Walsh intimated that the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee would give ground; the Barrack Department, tables and stools; the Quartermaster General's Department, tents. The Ordnance Department, Marine Battalion, and the Dockyard men were to pitch the tents; the Gas Company were to light and lay the pipes for Rs. 400; and Mr. Narrayen Wassodewjee had kindly consented to send down plants and flowers to decorate the dinner tents.

The Chairman proposed, and Mr. Maclean seconded, that the following gentlemen be a committee of management :—

Committee of Management—Hon'ble L.H. Bayley, chairman; J. M. Maclean, Esq.; Captain Henry; F. H. Souter, Esq., C.S.I.; G. W. Terry, Esq.; Dr. Lumsdaine; C. Currey, Esq.; F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq.; H. Maxwell, Esq.; Captain Crockett; W. G. Corke, Esq.; H. Bythell, Esq.; Hon. Sir A. D. Sassoon, K.C.S.I.; Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, Esq., C.S.I.; Narrayen Wassodewjee, Esq.; T. Taylor, Esq.; Jaffer Sulliman, Esq.; Rev. W. Maule; Captain Robinson; C. P. Cooper, Esq.;—

Sub committee for the games:—Hon'ble L. H. Bayley; F. H. Souter, Esq., C.S.I.; H. Maxwell, Esq.; the Rev. W. Maule. Carried *nem. con.*

Captain Prendergast Walsh, Honorary Secretary.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Sub-Committee to make arrangements about the dinner:—J. M. Maclean Esq.; Macwell Esq.; Captain Henry; G. W. Terry Esq.; and the Secretary.

It was proposed and carried that out of the funds now in hand a sum of at least Rs. 4,000 be devoted to a dinner to the sailors and marines of H. M.'s Flying Squadron, including those of H.M.S. Glasgow and Briton; and for games a sum of Rs. 1,000; the balance now and hereafter in hand to be expended in connection with the above object at the discrimination of the committee.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL DAILY TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 25TH APRIL, 2-10 P.M.

The Liverpool Market closed heavy.

Sales	10,000 bales.
Surats	3,000 ,,
Imports	4,000 ,,
Fair Dhollera	8d.
Oomra	8 5/16d.
Fair Bengal	6d.
Coconada	6⅞d.
Coffee steady.	
M. Plant Coffee	£78.
Mysore	£68.
Linseed	£62.
Rapeseed	£60.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY BILL—IMPORTANT DECLARATION BY MR. GLADSTONE.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

CHANGES IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

SPAIN.

LONDON, 24TH APRIL.

H. R. H. the Princess Royal of Germany has been safely delivered of a Princess.

General Van Straubenzee has been appointed Governor of Malta.

LONDON, 25TH APRIL.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Fawcett, said that he was not disposed to consider a resolution of the Dublin University Bill as a vote of confidence necessitating a suspension of business for its discussion; but its eventual adoption would involve the resignation of the Ministry.

LONDON 25TH APRIL.

The American Congress has asked President Grant for production of the correspondence relating to the indirect claims.

PARIS, 24TH APRIL.

M. Goulard has been appointed Minister for Finance, and M. Tesserence Bord, Minister for Commerce.

The Carlist insurrectionary movement in Spain is spreading. Several bands are being actively pursued by the troops.

WASHINGTON, 24TH APRIL.

Mr. Banks has reported to Congress the result of his interview with Mr. Secretary Fish regarding the advisability of withdrawing the indirect claims. Mr. Fish stated that the American Cabinet were united in their views on the Alabama question, and that no proposal to withdraw the indirect claims had been made; he therefore did not understand that he had power to change the American case. He deprecated a debate in Congress on the subject.

MADRID, 25TH APRIL.

At to-day's sitting of the Cortes His Majesty the King announced that Government would act with the utmost firmness in suppressing the insurrectionary movement of the Carlists. He also said that he would never deceive the country nor abandon his post.

LONDON, 24TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet, and Surats easier.

Fair Dhollera, 8 1/16d. (?)	
Exchange on India, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11⅛d.	
4 per cent. Government Securities	97½.
4½ ,, ,, ,,	102.
5½ ,, ,, ,,	108⅜.
Consols	92⅞.

The sum of £72,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England, and a further sum of £1,78,000 also paid to-day.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 24TH APRIL.

The s.s. Golconda, with the outward Indian mails, left here for Bombay to-day at 5 P.M.

(PRIVATE TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 25TH APRIL, 11 A.M.

The *Daily News* this morning says that the Ministry practically admits Mr. Fawcett's Dublin University Bill, but it involves a question of confidence.

LONDON, 24TH APRIL, 11-15 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened unchanged.

Probable Sales	10,000 bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,000 ,,
Imports	8,000 ,,

LONDON, 24TH APRIL, AFT., 2 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day dull and lower.

Sales	12,000 bales.
Surats	4,000 ,,
On Ex. and Spec.	3,000 ,,
Imports	8,000 ,,
Total day's receipts at the U. S. Ports.	5,000 ,,
Fair Dhollera	8d.
Broach	8d.
Uplands	11 1/16d.
Compta	7½d.
Oomrawuttee	8 5/16d.
Dharwar	8d.
Orleans	11 5/16d.
Coconada	7½d.

Sugar higher, Coffee firm.

REUTER'S AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS.

MELBOURNE 29TH MARCH.

Parliament is to meet on the 30th April.

At a banquet given to the Ministers at Castlemain, Mr. Digby, the Chief Secretary, announced the policy of the Government. He promised some important improvements in mining legislation and a further extension of railways.

Arrangements not yet disclosed have been made between the Victoria and New Zealand Governments for a mail service via New Zealand and San Francisco. Particulars of the proposed scheme are to be laid before Parliament.

Sir James M'Culloch has resigned his seat for Mornington, and has since left for England by the Northumberland. There were three competitors for the vacant seat. Mr. Power, a barrister, was elected.

Preparations are being made for a grand volunteer review and sham fight at Easter.

The Theatre Royal, Melbourne, has been destroyed by fire.

In New South Wales most of the elections have resulted in a defeat for the Ministerial candidate.

Several months must still elapse before the Overland Telegraph can be completed, but arrangements for a horse express to connect the Northern and Southern portion of the line are in a forward state.

The schooner Maria, which sailed from Sydney with an expedition to New Guinea, was totally wrecked at the Barrier reef. Vessels sent in search of the crew and passengers picked up several persons, but 35 are still missing, and are supposed to have been either murdered by the Blacks or drowned.

Owing to the favourable news by the last mail, business has improved, and prices in the import markets have been well sustained.

Exchange is unaltered, but discount and interest rates have been reduced one per cent.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which attack humanity, when wet and cold weather gives place to more genial temperatures. In short, these Pills never fail to afford relief in all the disturbances of circulation, digestion, and nervous energy, which at times oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the wholesome, purifying, and strengthening powers exerted by these excellent Pills the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation rendered perfect. Holloway's medicine possesses the highly estimable property of cleansing the whole mass of blood which, in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength, and vigour to every tissue of the body.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector B.M.S. to-day, at 12 o'clock, to examine Captain Briarley, 2-60th Rifles, and Lieut. C. Glass, 6th Brigade R.A., and such other officers as may appear before it.

WE regret to hear that it has been considered necessary to assemble a Court of Enquiry at Saugor (Central Provinces), to report upon the discipline of the 40th M. N. I. stationed there. Colonel Kempster, 6th M. N. I., has been appointed President of the Court, and among its members are Colonel Alexander, 1st B. C., and Colonel Nation, 35th N. I., who passed through Allahabad *en route* for Saugor on Monday night.—*Pioneer.*

IN reply to a reference made to the Government of India on the subject of free conveyance of an officer's horse by rail on occasions of transfer, it has been ruled, generally, that if an officer is temporarily transferred, he does not usually take with him more than a servant and a small quantity of luggage. Even if he takes a a horse, the expenses would be per mile—

	Rs.	A.	P.
First class fare for self	0	1	6
Third do. for servant	0	0	3
Fare for horse	0	1	4
Cost of luggage	0	0	2
	0	3	3

and as he is entitled to draw three annas per mile for a journey by rail, he only loses three pies per mile. His taking the horse would ordinarily be to suit his own convenience, and he would receive the three pies on the subsequent travelling allowances, on occasions when his expenses would be confined to the keep of the horse. In the case of an ordinary permanent transfer, the expense of the carriage of a horse need hardly be incurred. If the distance is short, the horse can usually be sent by road; if long, it is a fair case of selling the animal and buying a fresh one, except the case of specially good horses, which are (in the opinion of the Government of India) luxuries beyond the requirements of the Public Works Department. In a very special case when an officer is required to start at once to a new post, ready equi[illegible] for immediate service, the cost of convey[illegible] horse or two and camp equipage should be [illegible] by the State. Pending the issue of a st[illegible] order on the subject, all applications f[illegible] conveyance of horse, &c., should be decided [illegible] the above rules.—*Madras Athenæum.*

REVIEW.

THERE has been lately launched from the Bombay Educational Society's Press a volume, designated the "Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay," the volume being for the year 1871 and No. XI. of a new series. The Society—of whose proceedings the book before us is a record—has existed since 1832, and we believe that, in many of its volumes of Transactions, there have appeared valuable contributions to science from the pens of Carter, Leith, Morehead, Stovell, Arnott, Haines, Peet, Giraud, and other officers, late of the Bombay Medical Service. We understand that, of late years, this Society has not flourished as it did in the times of the men we have named; that recently there was an interval of seven years in the issue of any publication emanating from it; that bickering among some of our professional men in Bombay even now stays the full advantages which might flow from such an association; and that, but for the zeal of a few who (*memor pristinæ virtutis*) have striven to resuscitate a once excellent institution, the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay would now have been "among the things that were." We must lament—as has been often done before, and, we fear, must continue to be regretted as long as nature is *human*—that jealousies in professions, in trades, and, we may add, in social relations, so often obstructs the ways of pleasantness, of profit, and general weal. The European General, and the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Hospitals in Bombay must of themselves afford an extensive field for study of the medical and surgical arts; and it is not to the credit of the medical men amongst us that the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay does not always flourish, and publish annually a volume, to be read with interest by medical men in all quarters of the world.

It would be out of place in these columns to review in detail the articles in the Society's publication for 1871. Out of 280 pages, which make up the body of the volume, no fewer than 166 are devoted to a "Report on Leprosy," by Dr. Vandyke Carter. This is an officer well known for his scientific attainments and great erudition; and we have all along considered that his unexplained withdrawal from the Grant Medical College was a loss which that institution could ill afford. When in Bombay, Dr. Carter gave much study to the subject of the nature and prevalence of leprosy in the Bombay district, and recorded the result of his observations in a paper of great merit and much value, printed in the 1862 volume of the "Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay." We fear that his talents have not, on the present occasion, been so well directed in writing an elaborate digest of a so-called Leper Census of the Bombay Presidency. We happen to know something of the mode in which this census was obtained; that some village patels or policemen, as the case might be, by rough guess-work, or from pure imagination, supplied *data*, from which returns were compiled; that other subordinate officials, with greater honesty, admitted inability to pronounce who were, and who were not, lepers; and that, in forwarding the returns, some of the superior officers of Government invited special notice to the inaccuracy of them, one of them adding, if our memory serves us aright, that he had no doubt that persons suffering from various skin diseases were included in the enumeration. Under these circumstances we cannot but think that Dr. Carter's work in submitting such returns to laborious scrutiny has been labour in vain, and that deductions based on such information are worthless. In connection herewith there is one feature which we have to mention in terms of the highest commendation. Among the appendices to Dr. Carter's paper, No. II. gives a clear and concise definition of numerous castes among the native population. *Apropos* of the subject of leprosy, we may notice a case (reported by the late Mr. Lalor) considered to have been cured by abstaining from eating fish, by the use of warm baths, and "mild carbolic-acid lotion (1 in 40) afterwards rubbed on the elevations." There is, too, in the recorded "Proceedings" of the Society, notice made of two cases of leprosy treated by Dr. Butler, with carbolic acid. Both patients were of European parentage, and were exhibited to the members of the Society, who considered the "results highly satisfactory." Dr. Bhau Dajee and his specific for leprosy seem to have sunk into obscurity—only temporarily, it is to be hoped.

The next most conspicuous article in the journal before us is one by Mr. Colvill, entitled "Sanitary Report on Turkish Arabia." There is much in this paper, as regards the dissemination of disease, to interest associated communities; and it may be well to draw the attention of those charged with the preservation of the public health in Bombay to the statement that "plague" prevailed in Persia in 1871; that "it shows a tendency to extend more and more eastward from this, *that is, towards Hindostan*, and that, with river steamers from Baghdad to Busreh and mail boats from Busreh to Bombay, the danger of its getting to India is greater than before. There can, I think, be no question as to the value of a strict quarantine." Mr. Colvill expresses the opinion that "with regard to protection from plague * * * if the household be small and intelligent the house can be shut up with comparative safety, keeping watch day and night to shoot cats and other vermin entering the premises. But if the household be large, flight is the only means of safety."

Mr. Colvill's remarks relative to the Jews are of general interest. Tradition has it

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that the Jews "in Baghdad are "descended partly from those who remained behind in Babylon when Cyrus gave permission for their return to Jerusalem to rebuild the temple;" but chiefly "from a party of fugitives who escaped destruction at the taking of Jerusalem by Titus and settled at Anah on the Euphrates, and 200 to 250 years ago came to Baghdad and mingled with their brethren." "Here then is a peculiar people shut off from the outer world for generations at least, a people bound to *marry in and in*, even to the deceased brother's wife, with no district of country like the Christians or Mahomedans from which to draw fresh blood." The Baghdad Jews have no statistics, but "have watched with anxiety the progress of phthisis (consumption) in their community." "* * Intelligent men well read in their own literature tell me that, * * finding phthisis increasing amongst them in Baghdad, they began to think and they reasoned thus"—"Death is only a matter of time;" "whole families are dying off." "The disease is increasing." The disease was viewed as contagious, but was also considered in its hereditary aspect; so that marriages with infected families were avoided. The result is that "phthisis is decreasing" among the Jews in Baghdad; and the moral of the tale is *Cousins, beware*. In this interesting paper we are told that Arabs subjected to quarantine on the Turkish frontier, "by way of retaliation fumigate with buffaloes' dung and rice-straw every Turk and citizen who may fall into their hands, exacting from each a certain sum of money"!! and further, "the people (in Baghdad) are very desirous of being vaccinated." A family document in French, and which was in Mr. Colvill's possession, relates that a Monsieur De Murat introduced vaccination into Baghdad in 1809 with a great deal of trouble, as "fanaticism and predestination" opposed. M. De Murat obtained the "interposition of the Grand Muftile Sage, Ahmed Effendi," who had his own six children vaccinated. M. De Murat's wife aided her husband in his work, and continued it on his leaving Baghdad. Vaccination has apparently ever since been successfully and profitably conducted *by women* in Baghdad, and Mr. Colvill pertinently remarks—"Inoculation is now unknown. At the present time there are twenty vaccinators in Baghdad, *all women* * * they * * have many opportunities of vaccinating, and getting introductions into harems, where men dare not penetrate." There are in the volume three contributions on dengue fever, a disease which has recently made itself felt among us. It seems to have prevailed at Zanzibar in the middle of 1870, when, Dr. Christie says, the natives of India resident there named it *Homa Magues* or Leg-fever, but the old inhabitants recognised it as a disease that was epidemic on the East Coast of Africa 48 years before, and then called *Kidingo Pepo*, which, being interpreted, means cramped by the Evil Spirit. The disease is reported to have shown itself, just a year later, at Aden, where one observer, heading his remarks with a quotation from "The Book of the Prophet Isaiah" (chap. xxi., vers. 1 and 3) attributes the origination of the disease at Aden to "dissemination by the dusty wave whirlwind (Shumal) which burst with great violence from the South-West African Coast, sweeping this our peninsula in its flight." This paper—by an officer long and well known in the Deccan, capital of Western India, when it was the head-quarter station of the Artillery (Bombay) Horse Brigade—is indeed a curiosity of English literature!! The author himself experienced dengue fever, which impaired "the old elastic gait;" and with reference to his sufferings, he remarks—"I came, I saw, but by it alone was I conquered after 30½ years freedom from sickness." We may conclude this somewhat lengthy notice of a publication, for which we hope there is a bright future, by saying that in an Appendix there are given notes of cases of disease having only special professional interest, and that in two instances the photographic art has been made use of in illustration of description.

DOCKS FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The letters of "H. S." and "C. & M. E." on the subject of Pier and Dock accommodation for Bombay, I read with interest, and should be glad to see the whole question very fully discussed in your columns.

I cannot agree with "H.S." that the question "of wet docks has been tolerably well disposed of from a sanitary point of view, and from the apparent uselessness of impounding so small a column of tidal water." Wet Docks in Mody Bay was the subject of a Committee—call the Wet Dock Committee—under the presidency of the late Mr. A. F. Bellasis. This Committee's report was sent in in October 1867. It comprised a report, a dissent, with minutes of evidence, and various illustrative documents.

In favour of Docks there were *five* of the Committee; *against Docks*, *five* of the Committee; and one of the Committee, who attended the earlier meetings, but was not present when the report was drawn up, left on record his opinion adverse to the docks. It will thus be seen that the Committee were equally divided on the subject, and I may say, from my recollection of the enquiry, and the unbiassed feeling of the majority of shipmasters who were in port at the time, and more or less conversant with the subject, the evidence of the witnesses being given in the daily papers, that there was a very general feeling that Bombay required Wet Docks; that these docks could be made at comparatively little expense; that Wet Docks were suitable for Bombay; and altogether desirable in the true interests of the trade of the port, and of merchants and underwriters in particular. Such, I say confidently, was the general feeling in 1867, and that feeling must be much intensified now that three-fourths of the carrying trade of Bombay has passed from sailing vessels to steam vessels; and the other fourth is still bound to suffer constant transfer in the same direction. The sight of a square-rigged vessel under full canvas, familiar as it is to us now, will, twenty years hence, be *rare*. If we had wet docks in Bombay, in which steamers could discharge their inward cargoes and load their outward cargoes, every steamer, I say it confidently, that comes to the port would use them. So far, therefore, from the question of wet docks being "disposed of," it will never be disposed of until they are made.

As to the apparent "uselessness of impounding so small a column of tidal-water," I really cannot follow "H. S." If by a column of tidal water he alludes to the range of the tide—in Bombay—or the difference between high and low water, I must tell him that there are very few harbours that have so much rise and fall as Bombay Harbour. It is also precisely in those harbours where the range of the tide is equal to that at Bombay, or greater, that we find wet docks have been made. In those harbours where the range of tide is considerable, where the room for ships to load or discharge in is limited, and where commerce has large proportions, we find at the present day wet docks. In those harbours where the range of tide is inconsiderable we find, instead of wet docks, piers and wharves to which ships can be taken for loading and unloading. Wharves and piers are useless for large vessels where the tide has a wide range, and wet docks are useless where the tide has a limited range.

Thus we have wet docks at London, with a range of tide of 20½ feet on the springs to 17½ on the neap tides.

Also at Liverpool, with a range of 26 and 20½ feet at springs and neaps.

At New York, where there is an enormous commerce, wet docks are not required, but all vessels go alongside wharves. The same at Melbourne and Sydney, and all three of these ports, have larger and more sheltered harbours than Bombay, and the following ranges of tide—

	Springs.	Neaps.
New York	5½ feet.	4½ feet.
Melbourne	3 ,,	2 ,,
Sydney	4½ ,,	4 ,,

At Bombay, ordinary springs rise 12 feet and occasional extraordinary ones 17 feet, and neap tides 6 feet.

Piers could be made in Bombay Harbour less expensively perhaps than docks, but they would have to be carried out from the shore into deep water; vessels laying alongside would be exposed to very considerable rises and falls with the tides, and for three months at least in the year, during the Monsoon, the swell alongside these piers would be very considerable. Any one who has ever embarked during a heavy breeze at high water in the South-West Monsoon time at the Apollo Bunder can bear me out in this. Higher up the harbour there is less swell. Though the swell for three months in the year would be considerable, I do not think it would be such as to stop vessels coming alongside or remaining alongside loading or discharging during those three months; at all events, not at the Apollo Bunder or any bunder higher up the harbour. As regards "H. S.'s" other proposal to improve our lighterage and wharfage systems, I may say as to the lighterage system of Bombay its day has gone by. Most merchants in Bombay recollect the circumstances of the formation, the working, and the final winding up, with a balance on the wrong side of the ledger, of the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company within the last eight or nine years. This Company was formed with an earnest intention of improving the system of lighterage and doing away with the old-fashioned cargo boats. For many reasons it was not successful, and chiefly, in my opinion, because it was inaugurated at a time of inflation and high prices. The Company's plant was high-priced, and the arrangements for working the reverse of economical. We have swung back again to the old Muccadum system and native boats, with the exception of some iron cargo steamers and barges, for the most part the rusty and unpainted remains of the Landing and Shipping Company.

But the present state of things is a disgrace to Bombay; the port, as a port, is a century behind what it ought to be, in all matters of piers and wet docks, and facilities for loading and unloading ships. During the last few days of strong breezes, it has been simply painful to me to see ordinary cargo boats loaded to within 9 inches of the gunwale amidships with cotton bales, or bales of piece goods, lying alongside vessels with the boat's inevitable large coir fenders out, hanging on each side and reaching the water, and the tide running by at 5 or 6 knots an hour against the said fenders and the spray wetting the merchandise in these open boats. It was to displace these open cargo boats with covered cargo boats, and to end the Muccadum's monopoly, that the B. L. & S. Company was established.

MacCulloch calls the Wet Docks of Liverpool "the great glory of the town," and so they are. Our embarking and disembarking accommodation for passengers, and loading and unloading accommodation for ships, are the *great disgrace* of Bombay. We have made some progress in material matters in other directions; in these matters we have made no advance, and have available only the same appliances as there were two hundred years ago. In the meantime, however, some lakhs of rupees have been spent, wasted, literally thrown into the waters of this peerless—but pierless—harbour, as witness the so-called harbour defences on the Middle-Ground Shoal and Oyster Rock Battery. How the projectors of these useless works, and those who voted the money for them, can sleep in their beds, seeing the public money that has been thrown away for no purpose, is a wonder to me. This money would have gone far to have made improvements in Bombay Harbour that would have yielded some interest on the investment and have been of great public utility. Every rupee that is saved on a bale of goods between the ship's side and the shore, or vice versa, is a direct gain in money value. Avoid the necessity of lighterage in Bombay Harbour by providing other accommodation, and the saving in money, time, temper, loss and damage, will be immense.

In answer to "C. & M. E.," who says—"I believe that engineers are quite agreed that wet docks are out of the question for Bombay because of the great expense of constructing them," I would refer him to the Resolution of Government, dated 21st December 1867, on Wet Docks in Moody Bay. It is given in the Chamber of Commerce report for 1867-68.

Paragraph 11—"The comparative outlay would therefore stand as follows:—

	Lakhs.
Docks	176
Value of additional 16 acres of land required at Rs. 25 per sq. yard (the very lowest sum at which it could be reckoned)	20
Seamen's Barracks	12
	208
Boat Basins	171
Difference in favour of boat basins	37

"12. This difference is probably, however, not sufficient to decide the question in favour of boat basins, if it could be shown that the practical advantages of docks, as regards the trade, would be considerable, and that they are free of drawbacks in other important respects."

Since the opening of the Suez Canal, all the seaborne trade of Bombay to and from Europe has been changed. It has required different handling, having found a new channel and a new style of conveyance. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce are now engaged in remodelling the tonnage scale of the port; and this example of remodelling must be followed up, and the present Dockyard, for instance, remodelled off the face of this island to Hog Island; and, lastly, a new commodious customs, goods sheds, tramways, and wet docks, must and eventually will be made. Poll the merchants of Bombay—European and native—as the persons most interested in its trade, and get their opinions on the subject of the necessity of removing the Government Graving Docks to Hog Island, and utilizing the space for the benefit of the trade of the port; and on the subject of goods sheds, tramways from end to end of the foreshore connecting Colaba continuously with Mazagon, and with respect to wet docks, they will reply, almost unanimously, "Yes, we *must* have them." Ask the Captains of the Canal steamers whether they would use wet docks or not, instead of lying at their own anchors in the harbour. Why, they would think the questioner mad to doubt for a moment that they would refuse to avail themselves of such a facility.

No, Sir, we must have Wet Docks in Bombay, in the interests of the place and all who belong to it and trade to it.

Liverpool had wet docks a century before London,—such was the force of habit in London, the strength of the vested interests in wharves, and the immense sums that had to be paid for land and houses standing on the projected dock sites. All we have to contend with here is the Conservative element in the Government. Have we not all the foreshore, all the Elphinstone property, thrust upon us, whether we will or not? Let us use this foreshore and property in the only way that will be the best possible for the future and for the present, and the only best way is by making Wet Docks and the other improvements above suggested.

PALTAN.

PERIODICAL RAILWAY TICKETS OF THE B. B. & C. I. R.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Circulars, signed by Mr. Duxbury, have been distributed among the passengers by the B. B. & C. I. line of railway, intimating that, because several expired passes were not returned to the office of the Company in past times, it will henceforth be the practice to require a deposit of Rs. 5 to be paid by every applicant for a periodical ticket, which sum will be forfeited on the ticket being lost or not delivered back to the Agent on its expiry. In other words, Mr. Duxbury is about to imitate the very unpopular practice of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and, together with the entire number of constant daily passengers [I am not one of them], I very much deplore that the Baroda line should follow so bad an example. In the first place, the plea of neglect to return expired passes is not a sufficient one, as I say it from my individual experience, that, for several quarters on my spontaneously sending to Mr. Duxbury's office my expired passes, and money for a fresh one, I invariably had the old pass returned to me, my messenger (himself a second class pass holder) saying, in explanation, that the Company laid no store by expired passes, and was considerably more liberal than the other Company in the matter of renewing any which, by some accident which must, we all know, occur in the best-regulated arrangements, has been lost. I gradually ceased to return the expired passes, and it seemed to matter little with the Agent, so that there is no question, in *my* mind at least, that the present abrupt awakening to their importance is not consistent and should not form an *important impeachment* of the regular habits of the pass holders on which to frame an obnoxious rule. It seems to be a pretext.

In the next place the rule is unfair, and it has ever been regarded as such in the G. I. P. R., because it stands to reason that I, who am ordinarily a regular and punctual man, should not be called on to suffer by anticipation equally with Jones or Robinson, who has a proclivity to mislay his pass and probably lose it. If he does so, and needs a fresh one, for which he troubles Mr. Duxbury's people, by all means let him be fined Rs. 5, or any other sum which the morality of the Agent would regard as an adequate punishment for such dissolute conduct in respect to passes; but it is un-English to herd the careful and the improvident together, and frame an inflexible penalty which all parties agree in condemning.

Perhaps Mr. Duxbury does not know how extremely distasteful this rigid order of his is among the people who use his railway, and if what I now say enlightens him, and he really has at heart a desire to make the line popular, he will either withdraw the circular, or substitute it by another which will fasten the obligation of paying a penalty on him who deserves it by losing his pass.

23rd April.

WAYFARER.

THE POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Through the medium of your columns, I beg to ask the Bombay Postmaster why a letter registered in Liverpool, and bearing the post mark of the 27th March, was not delivered to me before the afternoon of this date, 24th April? The steam ship has been in port eleven days, and the Master has applied at the Post Office twice since then.—I am, &c.

H. GRIFFITH, Second Officer s.s. Belgian.
Steam-ship Belgian, 24th April.

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Bench of Justices was held in the Durbar Room—Mr. Connon presiding. An hour was spent in waiting for a quorum. Mr. Maxwell then made a graceful apology for language he used recently regarding Dr. Hewlett. Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, said the resolution passed by the Bench at its last meeting regarding the police budget was illegal since his personal allowances had been already settled by the Government of India and it could not therefore lie in the power of the Bench to affect them. Mr. Hope replied that he had moved the resolution in consequence of a previous resolution of the Bench on the general subject of personal allowances. It was agreed to submit the question to the legal advisers of the Bench. A discussion took place on the Health Department Budget, in which the project of sending the Municipality sweepings to Bandora was incidentally introduced, regarding which the general opinion seemed to be that operations should be suspended in consequence of the attitude assumed by the villagers. Dr. Blaney spoke for some time on the necessity of Dr. Hewlett being supplied with a laboratory for analytical purposes. Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee was giving his views on the matter, when several Justices, observing that there was present the exact number necessary for a quorum, left the room, and as it was then brought to the notice of the Chairman that there was no quorum present the meeting adjourned until Thursday next without passing a single resolution. The following motions were submitted:—

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, seconded by Captain Baker—"That the cost of the Health Department be accepted at Rs. 9,25,433, including the items for disposal of town sweepings and new works previously sanctioned by the Bench and subject to the necessary correction on account of the reduction in the salaries of the Health Officer, Chief Superintendent, and Superintendent of Markets ordered at the meeting of the Justices held on the 12th instant."

Proposed by Dr. Blaney, seconded by Dr. Cook—"That a sum of Rs. 3,000 be sanctioned for providing a laboratory to enable the Health Officer to carry out the analyses of air, food, soil, and water."

Proposed as an amendment by Captain Henry, seconded by Mr. W. M. Wood—"That Government be respectfully asked to allow the chemical analyser to perform such analyses as may be required by the Health Officer."

BOMBAY.

Thakur of Rajcote.—The marriage of the Thakur of Rajcote is to take place on the 9th May next.

Political Agent of Kattywar.—The camp of Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, who is now on circuit, is at present at Mangrole.

A Boat Capsized.—On Wednesday, a boat, laden with salt, was capsized near Mandvee Bunder. The damage is estimated at Rs. 750.

Ahmedabad.—Mr. H. J. H. Henderson has been appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Ahmedabad district, vice Lieutenant Baugh.

Revenue Commissioner Northern Division.—The camp of Mr. A. Rogers, Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division, is at present at Matheran.

New Hindoo Temple at Joonaghud.—At a meeting of the principal Hindoo inhabitants of Joonaghud, held the other day, it was resolved to erect a new temple there.

Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.—Captain G. W. Oldham, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, has been allowed privilege leave for a month.

Grant Medical College.—Dr. G. Y. Hunter assumed charge of his appointment of Acting Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum, Grant Medical College, on the 18th inst.

Arrival of the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.—Yesterday morning their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief arrived from Mahableshwur. Tue usual salutes were fired.

Scarcity of Water at Bekaneer.—We learn that there is at present great scarcity of water in some of the villages of Bekaneer, in Marwar, and in consequence a large number of people have left the place.

Vacation of the Small Cause Court of Surat and Broach.—The Judges of the High Court have permitted the adjournment of the Court of Small Causes of Surat and Broach from the 1st to the 15th May next.

Director of Public Instruction.—Mr. J. B. Peile, Director of Public Instruction, who had been to Surat for the purpose of conducting the examination of some of the schools there, returned to Bombay on Wednesday.

A Noted Thief.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday sentenced a Mahratta named Balloo Witto, an old offender, to receive six stripes, for stealing a quantity of wool belonging to a Hindoo named Gunneshram Calipursad.

Attempt to commit Theft.—A Maratha named Gujia Pandoo was placed before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, and charged with attempting to steal four pieces of wearing apparel, the property of one Sowjee Peemjee.

Serious Fire at Surat.—We learn that on Monday last a serious fire broke out at Surat, by which nearly twenty-five houses were completely destroyed. The damage done to the property is estimated at about Rs.25,000.

Suspected of Theft.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, a man named Gopal Wullubjee was fined fifty rupees, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, for having in his possession an embroidered skull cap, reasonably suspected of being stolen.

Gambling.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, two Portuguese were charged with gaming with dice and money in a public place. They pleaded guilty to the charge. The first was fined seven rupees, or, in default, to undergo a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment, and the second three rupees, with the alternative of a week's simple imprisonment.

New Pleaders.—The Judges of the High Court have issued sunnuds to Messrs. Choonilal Oomedram, Trimbukrai Hurkissonrai, and Lalubhai Trikamdas, authorising them to practise as pleaders at Surat; Mr. Govind Luxmon at Tanna, and Messrs. Moro Pandoorung, and Shreedhur Vishnoo Ranade, at Sattara.

Kulladghee Local Funds.—From the annual report of the administration of local funds of the Kulladghee collectorate for the year 1870-71, we see that the total available receipts and expenditure incurred during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,69,414-13-0 and Rs. 65,585-9-10 respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,03,829-3-2 on the 31st March 1871.

Charge of Bribery against a Railway Policeman.—Shaik Cassum Condajee, a policeman in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, with having received a bribe of four annas from one Chutrabhoy Jothram. The magistrate, on the evidence, found the prisoner guilty, and fined him Rs. 15.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 23rd April, was 421, being 17 less than in the preceding week, 58 more than the total of the week ending 25th April 1871, and 81 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 232 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 15th April 1872, Rs. 2,36,04,379; add silver received during the week, Rs. 25,81,535; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 15,98,000; total balance, Rs. 2,45,87,914. There are in addition 84,50,587 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

Two Mendicant Rogues.—The other day a Maratha named Purga Dhondee gave information to the police that one day last week two men of the Waghree caste came to his house for the purpose of asking alms. He went to take some money in a room, and on his return found that the waghrees were not there. Shortly afterwards he found a silver ornament missing from his child's person. The police has succeeded in arresting one of the offenders.

The Result of the Serious Charges against an Attorney of the High Court.—At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Edward Elliott, who was ordered to answer certain charges affecting his character as an attorney, did not appear, and Chief Justice Westropp, after detailing the delinquencies of which Mr. Elliott had been guilty, ordered Mr. Elliott's name to be struck off the list of attorneys of the High Court, and remarked that during his experience at the Supreme Court and the High Court no attorney had been struck off the roll except on his own application or at his own desire.

Arrest of a Murderer.—On Wednesday, a man named Jingoo was apprehended by the police on a charge of having murdered a Mussulman woman named Rehmee. It appears that Jingoo was living in jungle somewhere near Mahableshwer, and the woman, who was in his care, lived at Mahableshwer. She used to go to her paramour every day taking with her his *khana*. One day during the last Mohurrum, Rehmee went as usual to the accused, and as she did not return till little late at night, anxieties were felt about her safety. Search was made for her, and her body was found concealed under a rock somewhere near Mahableshwer. The body was covered with a sheet, which, from enquiries, turned out to be the property of the murderer. It appeared that the man had committed this horrible crime for the sake of some ornaments which she had on her person at the time. The matter was reported to the police in Bombay, and the murdered was arrested on Wednesday.

HIGH COURT.—26th April.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

LONG CAUSES.

363-71—Mr. Judge—Memon Abba Thara v. Memon Soolamon Soomar—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.
601-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Memon Soolamon Soomar v. Memon Abba Thara—Judge.
498-71—Mr. Judge—Mirza Mahomed Sally Khan v. Morarjee Cursondass—Manisty and Fletcher.
130-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Moorarjee Curvondass v. Mirza Mahomed Sally Khan, &c.—Mr. Judge.
375-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Ruttonsey Punchan v. Charles Saunders—Manisty and Fletcher.
387-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. George Mackie—No appearance.
401-71—Jefferson and Payne—Cssabildas Lulubhoy v. Arthur Travers Crawford—Leathes and Crawford.
415-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurgopall Premsookdas and another v. Hurryvullubdas Culliandas—No appearance.
419-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Soonderdas Mooljee and another v. Baee Jasoda—No appearance.
425-71—Jefferson and Payne—Kursondas Muddonjee v. Hajee Tyeb Hajee Remtoolla—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
337-71—J. Cleary—Thucker Oomersey Ludha v. Jacob Jumal—Manisty and Fletcher.
305-71—J. Gopall Luxumibai, widow, v. Khessoram Bapujee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
331-71—Mr. Hearn—The Secretary of State for India v. Hajee Essa Hajee Fudla—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

TO BE REFERRED TO ARBITRATION.

897-70—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Lella Khuma and another v. Mahomed Ally and another—Dallas and Lynch.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

GENERAL MOTIONS.

206-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Jamsetjee Aderjee v. Nowrojee Burjorjee—Pestonjee Dinshaw.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s.s. Berar, 740 tons, Captain H. Bethell, will sail to-day for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 2,699 bales cotton, 143 bales wool, 700 cwts. linseed, 892 cwts. galls, 35 bales hemp, 15 bales rags; and Mr. G. Steuart as a passenger.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Columbian, 1,182 tons, Captain W. C. Angore, arrived yesterday from Hongkong (April 4th), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. G. Barocha, two daughters, and infant, Mr. E. G. Cabral, and Mr. A. Russell. From Penang—One native.

The following passengers proceeded by the steamer Cella to Liverpool to-day:—Mrs. Murray, four Misses Murray, Captain Eardley Wilmot, Mr. and Mrs. Woods and five children, Mr. Woods, junior, Mrs. G. E. Ward, five children and two ayahs, Mrs. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lennox and child, Mr. R. Findlay, Dr. Playfair, Dr. Anderson, and Mrs. Rowcroft, two infantes, and two ayahs.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water.		April—May.	Low Water.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
0 27 m	5 10	Friday 26	6 53 m	8 9
1 26 a	7 2		7 23 a	3 11
1 5 m	5 4	Saturday 27	7 31 m	8 5
2 13 a	6 8		8 10 a	3 1
1 49 m	4 5	Sunday 28	8 18 m	7 5
3 7 a	5 8		9 5 a	2 3
2 41 m	3 4	Monday 29	9 10 m	6 1
4 6 a	4 8		10 11 a	1 8
3 48 m	2 5	Tuesday 30	10 17 m	4 10
5 16 a	4 1		11 36 a	1 10
5 23 m	1 10	Wednesday 1	11 43 m	3 11
6 39 a	4 1		......	......
7 11 m	2 1	Thursday 2	1 12 m	2 7
7 54 a	4 6		1 18 a	3 6

Moon—Last Quarter, 30th, 1h. 11m. P.M.

INSOLVENTS.

The petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Assaria Ludha, Shamjee Bhimsey, and Purbut Poonsey, who lately traded as general merchants under the name and firm of Getta Molljee and Co.

Atmaram Ragoonath, an English writer, now unemployed.

Hemrao Bhanjee, unemployed.

Premchund Motichund, a broker.

Memon Oosman Salay Mahomed, formerly a dealer in oil, now onion-seller.

Tarra woman, and Wishnoo Bhiccoo, the first-named insolvent is a courtezan, and the second unemployed.

Joze Gonsalo Fernandes, a pensioner.

Hurrydas Jairam, a dealer in cloth.

Aga Syed Mahomed Beebanee, a merchant.

Eduljee Ardaseer, formerly a clerk, at present unemployed.

Richard Codd, a pensioner, and a guard in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

Raghmonjee Damjee and Feerjee Damjee, who lately traded as dealers in gunny bags, under the name and firm of Raghmonjee Damjee.

Shaik Sedoo Rumgoo and his wife Russolbaee, the first-named insolvent is a barber, and the second unemployed.

Bhowanishunker Damodhur, an English writer.

Khimjee Ladun, a metta.

Henry Richard Wilcox, a Civil Engineer and architect.

Narayen Bhickajee, a contractor.

Forest Loudon Brown, bill and exchange broker.

Babajee Narayenjee, a turban-folder.

Dost Mahomed Sullamon, a jemadar in the Railway Company of Bombay.

Manockjee Dossabhoy, an English writer, unemployed.

Balkrusthna Hurrychund, a pensioner, and an extra clerk in the Accountant General's Office.

Curson Bhanjee, a cotton merchant.

Manockjee Eduljee, a watch-maker.

Sorabjee Jeewanjee Nowsarina, a cook.

Limjeebhoy Eduljee, an english writer.

Narrayen Ramjee, Balloo Pandoo, Dajee Bapoo, Shreeputtee Gunnoo, the first-named insolvent is a dealer in sand, the second and fourth are labourers, and the third is a peon.

Gumall Ebrahim and Dhadha Ebrahim, dealers in cloth.

Esmail Hoosein and Tyeb Hoossein, dealers in antimony.

Marooba bin Marooba, a butcher.

James Morris, a confectioner.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The following Season Reports for the fortnight ending Wednesday are published in the *Government Gazette*:—

Ahmedabad, 23rd April—First week cloudy with lightning and thunder, ending with little rain. Wheat 11½. Bajree 13½ kilogrammes.

Kaira, 23rd—Cotton almost picked. Rice 6⅝ seers; bajree 14.

Broach, 24th—Harvest reaped. Bajree 14 seers. Weather hot.

Surat, 24th—No late crops in fields. Wheat 7⅞ seers.

Tanna, 23rd—Weather hot. Rice 7 seers, bajree 11, wheat 9.

Colaba, 22nd—Rubbi almost reaped. Cotton prospects middling. Rice 9·6 seers at Alibaug.

Khandeish, 24th—Weather cloudy. A little rain in all talookas. Bajree 13 seers.

Nassick, 24th—Rain 25 cents. Bajree 11 seers, rice 8½. Weather hot.

Ahmednuggur, 24th—Rain 77 cents. Bajree 11·3 seers.

Belgaum, 24th—Rain 74 cents. Jowaree 16 seers.

Poona, 24th—Rain 55 cents. Climate hot. Bajree 9 seers. Cotton not satisfactory.

Sholapore, 24th—No rain. Very hot. Jowaree 18·778.

Sattara, 24th—Rain 44 cents. Bajree 11½ seers.

Kulladghee, 23rd—Rain 1 inch 12 cents. Crops reaped. Jowaree 15 seers.

Rutnagherry, 19th—Moong, ooreed, and other crops reaped. Some damage done owing to slight fall of rain, and cloudy weather. Rice 7 seers 15 tolas.

Canara, 24th—Rain at Hulliaul favourable to crops. Rice 11 seers.

Dharwar, 24th—Rain 20 cents. Cotton-picking complete, out-turn middling. Ground being prepared for sowing of early crops. Jowaree 19·7 seers.

Kurrachee, 23rd—Rain none. Rubbi harvest continues. Preparations for next kurreef being made. Wheat 11 seers, rice 7½ seers.

Hydrabad, 23rd—No rain, but stormy, unsettled weather. Districts healthy. Rubbee reaping nearly over. River 8 feet above zero. High for period. Prices the same, abundance prevails.

Shikarpore, 23rd—Rubbee being harvested. Wheat 1,360 tolas.

Upper Frontier, 23rd—Rain 13 cents. Grain above 10 seers. Rubbee crops being reaped. Cotton-picking continues. Hot weather setting fast.

Rajcote, 24th—Late crops gathered. Cotton-picking completed. Bajree 10 seers.

Guzerat, 24th—Cotton-growing almost finished. Grain prices reasonable. Water somewhat scarce. Weather hot.

Khandeish, 24th—Hail and rain storms on 14th and 15th. Cotton-supply nearly exhausted. Bajree 15¾, jowaree 17.

S. M. Country, 24th—Thunder-showers frequent. Cotton business active.

Sind, 24th—No rain except in Upper Frontier. Preparations making for next cotton crop generally throughout province.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Rs. 36,150 have been sanctioned for the cost of works at the Junction Station, Raichore.

The Thakoor of Wudhwan has given a sum of Rs. 15,000 for a school and library in his territory.

Grant of a Jaghir.—The Government has granted a jaghir, value Rs. 2,303 per annum, to Subadar-Major Halib Khan, of the 1st Punjab Infantry, on his retirement from the service. The grant is said to be made in consideration of his long, faithful, and distinguished services; but at the same time he has to resign all claims to any pension.—*Englishman.*

Mr. Newton appeared in the High Court last Thursday before the Chief Justice, and presented the order of Her Majesty restoring him to the Bar. The Chief Justice directed the Registrar to pass the necessary order.—*Pioneer.*

Hear! Hear!—The *Gazette* of the Oudh Government announces itself as published at "Lacknow," and wherever the name of the capital of the province occurs it is called "Lacknow." The time table of the Oudh and the Rohilcund Railway also appears with "Lacknow" in its list of stations, so we suppose the blunder has been made "by order" and on purpose. But will Dr. Hunter, or the *Englishman*, or Sir George Couper, or the Directors of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, tell us how they arrived at so very infelicitous a solution of the uniformity dilemma? The people who spell Lákhnau in that way have probably something to say for themselves, but Lacknow is simply absurd.—*Ibid.*

Vagabonds Deported from Kattywar to Kurrachee.—The other day a country craft from Joria Bunder brought 13 notorious vagabonds in charge of a police guard, from the Kattywar State, whom the Political Agent there considered necessary to transport to another quarter of the globe. And did the agent fancy to himself that the robbers of Sind required any education to advance them in their profession? He will no doubt be surprised to learn that the magistrate of the Kurrachee district released the beauties he sent, as he had had no power to deal with them, they being inhabitants of a foreign State.—*Sindian.*

The Sind Gazetteer.—It is upwards of three years, we think, since the preparation of a *Gazetteer* for Sind was taken in hand. Mr. William Wells, the mathematician, undertook the task, and on the eve of his departure on furlough, a couple of years ago, Mr. A. W. Hughes, the Inspector for Cotton in side, took over the work. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Hughes obtained a furlough for 15 months, and, evidently, in the absence of one next to him in competency, carried with him all the materials necessary for the compilation of the *Gazetteer*, receiving for his labour Rs. 100 a month. The work is not completed yet, and, in common with others, we are curious to know when it is likely to see the light of day. We would draw the attention of the Commissioner in Sind to the subject.—*Ibid.*

Heavy Rain at Beypoor.—A correspondent writes to us from Beypoor to say that there has been heavy rain at that place accompanied by much thunder and lightning. He says that such storms have been frequent for the last week between Palghaut and Beypoor. That part of the country is thoroughly soaked.—*Madras Times.*

How Not To Do It.—The admirable system of check and countercheck under which Indian railways are managed is beautifully illustrated by a thing that has just happended to the Madras Railway. The railway of course has Company's Engineers and Government Engineers, and nothing can be done without an "Order thereon." Well, the Company are building a new terminus, and the plans for the construction of new arrival and departure platforms of course ran the gauntlet of Railway Engineer, Consulting Engineer, etc., etc., and the work has been prosecuted with all convenient despatch. Only when the platforms were about finished does it seem to have occurred to those concerned to see whether the platforms were suitable to the carriages intended to use them. Happy thought! a carriage was brought to the new station, and lo! its doors could not be opened, as the ledge of the platform was too high! The result is that the permanent way has to be raised with a gradient in order that the doors of the carriages may be brought above the ledge of the platform sufficiently to allow of their being opened. We call this rather a pretty specimen of the art of how not to do it.—*Ibid.*

THE SEISTAN COMMISSION.

After all the *Delhi Gazette* and *Indian Public Opinion* would appear to have been misled as to the facts of the Seistan Commission. The *Indian Observer* has the following, evidently by authority:—"The Seistan Commission, having concluded its labours of observation and survey, has retired to Teheran to enter on the final negotiations. This is in accordance with the original, and never altered programme of procedure laid down for the Commissioners. We believe we are right in saying that the Government of India expects that the out-turn of the work of the Commission will be of great diplomatic benefit. It is true that Mahsoom Khan, the Persian Commissioner, declined to accompany the other Commissioners to personally inspect certain places which the Ameer claims, but possession of which Mahsoom Khan affirmed the Shah would never consent to give up. But the Shah himself, or his Minister, will at Teheran consent to much that Mahsoom Khan could not, with due regard to his own personal safety, venture to even entertain at Shekowah. The places which the latter refused to visit have all been personally inspected by Generals Goldsmid and Pollock, who derived from observation and inquiry on the spot all the evidence they considered desirable. There is no reason to think that the Court of Teheran will not be found amenable to reason, and there are good grounds for assuming that the Shah's pretensions will be moderated by justice and a sense of political propriety. Recent events have shown that even His Highness feels, and acutely, the force of English public opinion, as well as that he is naturally a very well-disposed prince." The public is indebted, however, to the *Delhi Gazette's* and *Indian Public Opinion's* error for this enlightenment. The only way, but a sure way, to extract the truth of a matter from the Foreign Office is to give currency to an erroneous account of it. Then the department comes out of its hole at once. And our Foreign Office considers this profound policy, diplomacy, statesmanship, and what not!—*Pioneer.*

CANTONMENT MAGISTRACIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

Dear Sir,—With reference to your article about Cantonment Magistrates, I have been looking up the Army List, and find in Bengal as follows:—

8 Colonels,
10 Lieutenant-Colonels,
11 Majors,
9 Captains,
1 Lieutenant,

as holding Cantonment Magistracies, or 24 field officers to 10 of other ranks—all of whom would have to be paid handsomely if unemployed.

C. M.

Dear Sir,—In your article on Cantonment Magistracies of the 13th instant, you say:—"All his time in civil employ will be used as an argument against his obtaining regimental or military employment." You might have added—"if he has no friends at Head-Quarters," since in February last an officer who had done no regimental duty for thirteen years, and whose military employment during that period has consisted in little more than reporting his arrival at home and his return to India, was appointed to a regiment, thereby stopping the promotion of officers who have been years working in the corps in hopes of promotion. In former times this would have caused no surprise or disappointment, as it was understood that without interest you need expect little or nothing, and it seems the rule holds good still.

North-West.

The Boat Race and the Telegraph.—A novel experiment in telegraphic reporting was made in connexion with the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race. In order to transmit a description of the race as it was rowed arrangements were made by the proprietor of the *Central News* to pay out a cable from one of the steamers which followed the racing boats. Permission to place the cable and pay it out from the Cambridge steam-boat was readily accorded by Mr. Goldie. There is no novelty in telegraphing through cables as they are being payed out; but there is no precedent for performing such a work at the pace of the racing boats. Moreover, whatever happened to the cable, a stoppage of the boat during the race was impossible, and therefore the most perfect arrangements were necessary to obtain success. These arrangements, so far as the cable was concerned, were carried out by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, and the officer of the Postal Telegraphs gave every assistance in the use of land wire and the distribution of the intelligence. The difficulties of the work were much increased by the fact that the whole of the final arrangements and reporting had to be done in the midst of an unusually severe snowstorm; but, in spite of this difficulty, all the leading facts connected with the race, including the varying positions of the crews and the times at which they reached well-known points, were telegraphed before the race was concluded. By this means it became possible to transmit throughout the kingdom, and to place before readers hundreds of miles distant, more information respecting the race than was known to the spectators on the banks of the Thames.—*Times.*

Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil.—This celebrated Oil is palatable, improves the functions, of digestion and assimilation, and is borne with facility by stomachs which are disturbed by other varieties. Dr. Granville, F.R.S., observes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE CHOLERA IN THE NORT-WEST.

The cholera appears to be subsiding somewhat in Jounpore and most of the adjoining districts. The daily deaths in Jounpore, from the 10th to the 17th instant (inclusive), run as follows:—206, 261, 247, 213, 265, 237, 273, 142. In the Allahabad district the account, from the 10th to the 18th (inclusive), is—58, 91, 103, 101, 10, 91, 65, 88, 31. The deaths in Azimgurh and Benares from cholera have never been numerous, and are now fewer. It is only at Mirzapore that the latest report is the worst, and even there the disease is not very fatal, the last (and highest) daily mortality having been only 14. With a very few exceptions, all the deaths have hitherto been on the north or Jounpore side of the Ganges. A curious illustration of the difficulty experienced in inducing the people to co-operate in the precautions for their own preservation, is given by a fact which was accidentally discovered within the last week. It appears that in spite of all the efforts to isolate the infected districts, it has been the practice to convey cholera corpses by *ekka dak* all the way from Jounpore to the Ganges at Jhoosie. Hence probably the remarkable manner in which the disease clung to that road. The practice, as we have said, was discovered by pure accident. It is difficult to believe that the police were ignorant of the fact, but if so, they were scrupulous in not reporting it.—*Pioneer.*

COURT-MARTIAL.

At a General Court-martial held at Bangalore on 2nd April, Private Thomas Henderson, 1st Battalion 21st Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st charge.—Insubordination accompanied with personal violence in having, when confined in the military prison at Bangalore on the 13th March 1872, used violence against Corporal James Froggatt, 18th Hussars, Assistant Provost of the Military Prison, by throwing a bucket of water in his face, the same time saying—"That is for you, you bugger," or words to that effect, the said Corporal James Froggatt being his superior military officer, and then and there in the execution of his office. 2nd charge.—Insubordination accompanied with personal violence in having, when confined in the military prison at Bangalore on the 13th March 1872, offered violence against Corporal James Froggatt, 18th Hussars, Assistant Provost of the Military Prison, by placing himself in a fighting attitude, at the same time saying, "I will give you one, you bugger, that will do you," or words to that effect, the said Corporal James Froggatt being his superior military officer, and then and there in the execution of his office. Finding—Guilty of all the charges.

Sentence.—The Court sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned with hard labour for six hundred and seventy-two days. And further to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service.

THE STAFF EDUCATION OF THE STAFF CORPS.

(*Pioneer.*)

The highest military authority in India, at the close of his late bloodless campaign at Delhi, announced to the army that he was so far behind the times as to consider it necessary that those who are placed in authority should be able to instruct those under their command. Military instruction, however, in the present day implies much more than a knowledge of the Field Exercise. To the practical familiarity with the routine of the profession which should be possessed by every officer, must be coupled a certain degree of scientific knowledge based upon the study of past wars and upon reflection on the military events of the day as they rapidly succeed each other. To attain this end the Staff College has been established, and still later, at the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Military Education, Garrison Instructors have been appointed for the training of officers of Her Majesty's *British* Regiments. The consequently anomalous position of one section of Her Majesty's Army as regards the other is too remarkable to escape observation, more especially as the very portion of the Army, which from its name might rationally be supposed to require the highest training, is the one altogether neglected. The Staff Corps, constituting the greater part of the Indian Army, and officered very largely by those who have had their preliminary training at the Military College, Sandhurst, is allowed to jog along without any of the invigorating educational applications that have been administered to the officers of the British portion of the service. No doubt there exist in it certain departmental tests admirable in their ways, but still they are merely departmental. There is wanting that more extended training in the scientific knowledge of the profession, which cannot fail to be of advantage to the officer growing weary of petty details and routine, as it teaches him to regard his profession with fresh interest from a new and more enlightened point of view. The British and Indian Services are at the present time nearer to a thorough amalgamation than has ever before been the case, both being non-purchase, and the Staff Corps being taken on the British Establishment and officered from British Regiments. It is, therefore, high time that the officers of the corps should be subjected to the same educational tests as their brethren of the British Regiments. If the Staff College is of the importance which is ostensibly attributed to it, judging from the regulations which make a course of study at that institution imperative on those of the officers of the British Regiments who desire employment on the General Staff of the Army, why should officers of the Indian Staff Corps be allowed to fill such posts, with only the exaction from them of presumably very inferior qualifications? Up to the present time the anomaly has been allowed, simply because those officers were not afforded the opportunity of so qualifying, for although a G. O. is extant, publishing permission to officers of the Staff Corps to study at the Staff College, yet a proviso is attached which nullifies it, namely, that an officer must have leave for the whole period of the course, extending over two and a half years. Such a condition of things ought at once to cease, more especially when there are so many officers "*unemployed*" in this country, fretting away their existence detrimentally to themselves and to the profession to which they belong. Officers of the Staff Corps should be allowed to compete annually with the rest of the army for the vacancies at the Staff College; and the successful candidates during their sojourn there should draw the furlough pay of their rank, and count their service while there, *if successful in passing the final examination*, as service towards pension. The appointments to the general staff of the Army should be closed against officers of the Staff Corps, as they are supposed to be closed against officers of the British Regiments (except those of proved ability in the field) unless they have successfully passed the final examination at the Staff College. Similarly all young officers ought to be called upon to pass the same examinations *for promotion* Staff Corps as they are required to do in the British Regiments, since the advantage as regards rapidity of promotion will now undoubtedly be with the former class. Invidious distinctions, whether acting beneficially for the one class or the other, ought now to be abolished for ever.

THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE COMMISSARIAT OFFICERS.

(*Madras Mail.*)

The "grave irregularities" noticed by the Governor of Bombay, in a recent order upon the Commissariat Department, which it is now announced was published by mistake, give rise to some curious reflections on the working of Indian official business. Here are no less than six officers publicly pilloried, and described as having "habitually rendered false cash accounts" for some years past; and in the same breath "His Excellency in Council attributes no fraudulent motive to the officers" concerned! How such an opinion can be held in the face of the offensive phrases, with which the Government order is disfigured, must be somewhat incomprehensible to plain people unacquainted with the reasoning of Governors in Council. "False cash accounts," "falsity of the accounts and statements to which they put their names," and so forth, will seem to most people the description of a course of conduct, scarcely warranting the deduction that "no fraudulent motive" existed. What more lame or more impotent conclusion could have been drawn from the premises as stated by H. E. the Governor in Council? Never perhaps was any official document issued which carried its own condemnation with it in so striking a manner. Does any non-official Anglo-Indian, whose fate has ever sent him to a Government Treasury, a Government Post Office, or indeed any Government establishment on a matter of business, doubt that H. E. the Governor in Council, and those responsible for the rules under which the Bombay Commissariat works, are endeavouring by the proceedings under notice, to shuffle off on the shoulders of others the burdens which their position, and the salaries they are paid, make properly their own. The Megæra Commission censured every body concerned in the loss of the ship, from the dockyard carpenters, to the Controller of the Navy. The Home Press very naturally enquired why the responsible Ministers escaped the censure? H. E. the Governor in Council probably forgets that, by a parity of reasoning, the responsible head of the Commissariat Department, and even he himself, the executive head of the Government, may possibly be thought to blame for the grave irregularities which are stated to have existed for many years in the Commissariat Office at Bombay. At any rate what good purpose could be served by attempting to "damn" the reputation of the officers named in the order? Does His Excellency in Council suppose that any of the peers of these officers, are likely to endorse what is implied of them? Taking Major Mignon for example, who appears to be singled out apparently because, he above all, by some extra-officially recorded statement, was beyond the shadow of suspicion; does anybody suppose that those who know him and who are acquainted with the services he has performed for the State (in the Abyssinian Expedition for example) will have their opinion of him modified by any statement made by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald? Men like Major Mignon can well afford to shrug their shoulders at the exposition of public ethics by an official whose obscure services to his political party have been rewarded by place and power to himself and his kin, at the expense of an unconcerned population.

But however this may be, there is another side to the question. The G. O. reflecting so severely on the reputations of six officers bearing Her Majesty's Commission, must we suppose have been approved by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. Have matters indeed come to this that the local guardian of the honour of British officers betrays his trust in this way. Sir Augustus Spencer did not leave behind him many personal admirers in this Presidency; yet we scarcely expected to hear of his abnegating so entirely one of the loftiest attributes of a British Commander-in-Chief. His personal prejudices and predilections may possibly not be with the officers of Her Majesty's Indian Army; yet bare decency might indicate that they have a right to the protection of the General appointed to guard their interests. Writing as we do, on what has merely appeared in the journals of Bombay, and being without any special information on the subject, we may unwittingly be doing Sir Augustus Spencer an injustice, in supposing he has raised no protest against the wording of the order of the Bombay Government. But whether he has, or has not done so, the publication of the order in question, though now declared to have been inadvertent, can only be regarded as the commencement of a very pretty scandal. Either the officers implicated should be tried by a Court Martial, or H. E. the Governor in Council has made a gross and iniquitous blunder. We leave the Bombay Government, but perhaps more especially Sir Augustus Spencer, to solve the dilemma.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY'S "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

(*Englishman's Report.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. Inglis said—My Lord, I shall vote against this bill. I do so because I am convinced that the imposition of an income-tax this year is altogether unnecessary, either on grounds of financial necessity, or for any other reasons. The only semblance of an excuse that can be urged in favour of the measure is the small deficit, shown on the budget-estimate prepared by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple for the current year. Now, I think that our experience of the hon'ble gentleman's past budget would fully justify us, if we determined to leave the small deficit he estimates to be provided for at the close of the year, if it had not by that time disappeared of itself, as it most probably will have done. In 1870-71 the hon'ble gentleman estimated for a deficit, and put on an income-tax to meet it. The result was a surplus of over 1½ millions. In 1871-72 he again estimated for a deficit, and again put on the income-tax to meet it. The result is a surplus of over 2¼ millions. He now comes before us for the third time with a small deficit, which he proposes to meet in the old way. I think that our knowledge of the hon'ble gentleman's tendency to underestimate his receipts warrants the conclusion that he has again committed the error of past years, and that this year, ushered in, like its predecessors, with a small deficit, will, like them, close with a goodly surplus; but even if it were thought inexpedient to rely on this expedition, and leave the small deficit to take care of itself, I think it would have been better, with the cash-balances standing at 24 millions, or more than double the amount Mr. Wilson thought necessary, to have charged the deficit to the surplus of past years, rather than to provide for it by the re-imposition of this mischievous tax; for I deny that its re-imposition this year, when it is not wanted, will in any degree remove the difficulties in the way of making it a permanent source of income, should this even be considered desirable—any more than its abandonment now would have added to these difficulties.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman was good enough just now to draw my particular attention to an extract he received from a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and to suggest that I should give the opinion therein expressed my very serious consideration before voting on the bill now before us. I am happy to be able to inform the hon'ble gentleman that I saw the letter he refers to some time ago, and that I have given it very careful consideration. He will pardon me, however, if I say that I fail to perceive how the opinion expressed by Sir William Muir supports the position he has taken up. Sir William Muir says that if *money must be had*, he would not object to raising it by an income-tax fenced in by restrictions and conditions far more stringent than any that have as yet been adopted. Now, the hon'ble gentleman throughout his whole speech has carefully explained to us that he does not vote for an income-tax this year because he considers it financially necessary—in other words, he does not think that *money must be had*—but he tells us that he votes for the tax because its re-imposition this year happens to be in accordance with some crotchets he entertains on the subject of direct taxation. I can see no connection between this opinion and that expressed by Sir William Muir.

I do not intent to say much to-day on the bribery and corruption, the extortion and oppression, which have been so generally charged against the tax; it seems unnecessary to do so, as all that has been urged against the tax on this score has been fully corroborated by the reports made public during the year, and would, I am convinced, receive further confirmation were the papers asked for by the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen-Smith produced, as I have no doubt they will be, should the hon'ble gentleman at the head of the Financial Department ever ask leave to introduce into this Council a bill to make the tax permanent. I wish to say, however, that I deny that the change in the limit of taxable incomes from Rs. 750 to 1,000 will do away with bribery and corruption. I allow that this alteration will afford relief from much suffering to a large number of the poorest classes, and that the opportunities for oppression and extortion will be diminished, but I maintain that whatever be the limit fixed, bribery and corruption will always accompany the levy of this tax in India.

I say this from my own personal knowledge of how utterly impossible it is for any district officer to make the assessment without the assistance and local knowledge of the native officials. It would really seem as if some people thought that the district officers could tell a man's income by merely looking at him. Unfortunately they do not possess this faculty, and are compelled to rely on information obtained from native officials and others when they apply to their districts. In the first place, the lists of persons liable to assessment can only be prepared after local inquiry carried on through the lower classes of native officials. Now, local inquiry by natives as to who is, and who is not, to pay income-tax, is merely another name for bribery and corruption, and then, when these lists have been made out, the district officer must fall back upon information obtained from the same sources to enable him to estimate the individual income of the persons liable to the tax, for it must be remembered that the assessments are not as a rule made on the returns given in. If this were the case, the estimate of the probable yield of the tax framed by the hon'ble gentleman at the head of the Financial Department would have to be very considerably reduced. To what extent this surcharging has gone lately it is impossible to say, as no returns on this point have been called for, but the statements submitted with the report on Mr. Wilson's tax showed that of every 100 persons assessed to the tax only three were assessed in accordance with their returns, and the amount surcharged was nearly 300 per cent. above the amount of the income stated in the returns given in.

To show the difficulties the district officers have to contend against when assessing their districts to this tax, I will read a few extracts from reports of officers who have taken considerable interest in the matter. The Collector of Cawnpore says:—

"The district officer must of necessity, in the first instance, employ his tahsildars to prepare the assessment lists, and the latter must get his information as he best can; his only avoidable source is the village patwari, *who as a rule will only include those who have not paid him to omit their names.* The tahsildar always, provided he has been resident any time, will of course have his local knowledge to fall back upon, and he will be able in a measure by local investigation to find out whether the patwari has entered the names of men *not* liable to assessment; but as to finding out those who are liable, but have been omitted, if he did little else during the whole year, he would not discover 30 per cent. of them, so determined are all to conceal the incomes of one another. I apprehend, then, that even the most acute and energetic assistant and deputy collector, when on tour, which, on account of his other equally pressing duties, must necessarily be short, can do little more than remit unfair assessments, flooded as he is sure to by appeals, if he goes into the sub-division at the time of assessment, and with every one bent upon misleading him.

"To put this in a stronger light, we will take the case of a tahsildar in charge of an average sub-division in the Doab, containing about 300 villages, an area of 260 square miles, and a population of 130,000 His local knowledge must indeed be great if he is in a position to state accurately how many people there are whose incomes exceed Rs. 500 per annum: and if this is, as I hold, nearly impossible for him, how much more so for the assistant collector, who probably has not been connected with this district one quarter the time the tahsildar has, and perhaps hardly at all with the sub-division, over the assessment of which he presides.

"I have already enlarged on the difficulty of obtaining information, and I only now want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that *abinitio* the collector's work is guesswork, founded on information more or less trustworthy. This guesswork, when put to the test of appeal, resolves itself into certainty only when documents are produced. When however, as is most frequently the case, there is no documentary evidence, the collector has to defend his guesswork by simply disbelieving the evidence of the appellants' friends—undoubtedly a very unsatisfactory dilemma for the collector, and one which certainly goes far to make the work distasteful."

The Collector of Azimgurh says:—

"The more I see of the working of the income tax year by year, the more I feel convinced of the utter hopelessness of expecting to ascertain with any degree of accuracy what a native's income is. It is a subject upon which natives are very averse to interrogation, and on which they are prepared to deceive the assessor as far as lies in their power, while at the same time there really are in most instances no reliable means of ascertaining the truth."

The Collector of Ghazipoor says:—

"I may here mention that, as it seems to me, a fallacy lurks in the opinion which has been expressed, that because the actual percentage of tax-payers to the population is not

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large, that the tax is not unpopular. In this district the tax is disliked, not only by the persons who ultimately pay it, but also by those who, after assessment, obtain remission at last with considerable trouble, and also by those men who are never actually assessed, but who expend considerable sums in fees to pergunna and village accountants and other subordinate officials, to save themselves from being mentioned to the tahsildar or collector for entry in the assessment rolls."

The Collector of Mynpooree says :—

"It will not probably be saying anything the Board do not know already, when I remark that the tax is a very unpopular one. Europeans are more or less accustomed to it, but natives have a peculiar dislike to all direct taxation, and especially to a tax of this description, which is not universal, but falls on some, while others, but slightly differing in means, escape. The inevitable and immediate result of all inquiry, with a view to the administration of the law, is an unblushing course of deception by those coming within its operation. There are honourable exceptions of course, but the rule is what I have stated, and evasion and deception, with a view to escape, is not considered dishonourable in any way to those who practise it.

"In such light is the tax regarded that influencial and thoroughly-respectable persons draw back from rendering any assistance to the assessing officers, unless great pleasure is brought to bear, on account of the odium that attaches to those who are considered to betray their friends by giving information regarding their means."

The Collector of Gorukpoor says :—

"It is possible for a very painstaking tahsildar, possessed of some conscience and a great deal of *prestige* in his jurisdiction, so to keep his patwaris in hand that gross *relative* misassessments be not made—*i.e.*, that if Lontan, Banian, has (reputedly) three times or four times the income of certain others, say, Roushan, and Pabbaru, and Sital Pershad, then that Lontan shall be assessed, say, twice or thrice higher than the three others, and not less than them, as constantly happens where the patwari is *not* looked after.

"Much more accuracy than this I do *not* believe in. Any amount of figures can be cooked up by a wealthy mahajun, and a *rechauffe* can be made thereof by a collector or deputy collector.

"Few officers, I imagine, have any faith in such figures. For my own part, I candidly confess I have none whatever in nine cases out of ten where *bubes* are produced, and in the tenth there is generally some fundamental omission which vitiates all deductions.

"It comes, then, to this: that the tax is of the nature of a *benevolence* or *aid*, and that the collector is the almost irresponsible estimator and fixer of the quota which each man has to pay."

These extracts show very clearly the difficulties that beset district officers when making assessments to this tax, and the worthlessness of the implements they are compelled to use, and how impossible it is for them, few in number as they are, to prevent the bribery and corruption that goes on.

But over and above this bribery and corruption, which the district officers are powerless to prevent, there are many other very serious and grave objections to the tax, which would remain unaffected by any alteration in the taxable limit, or any change in the time of year the assessments are made, and which would not be removed by making the tax a permanent one.

It seems to me that latterly we have fixed our attention so exclusively on the bribery and corruption, the oppression and extortion, that are inseparable from this tax, that we have allowed these other evil consequences attendant on it, grave and important though they are, to drop in some degree out of sight. I shall therefore notice a few of these. I shall do so very briefly, as I have no desire to weary the Council, and to protract unnecessarily this already lengthy debate.

First of all, then, the tax is, from its inquisitorial character, the form of taxation most disliked and detested by the natives of this country. They all dislike, with an intensity we have no conception of, to make known the amount or the sources of their incomes, and the inquiries that have to be made to ascertain this are most distasteful to them. This feeling is peculiarly strong among the trading classes. Its existence is so well known, and the impolicy and danger of running counter to it is so thoroughly understood by all native rulers, that there is no instance on record of any native Government having resorted to a general income-tax, although they have at one time or another imposed almost every other conceivable form of taxation on their subjects.

I think, my Lord, that this general and strong feeling of dislike to this form of taxation on the part of the people of this country, about which there is no doubt, and which I have never heard the most thorough-going advocate of the tax attempt to deny, is of itself a sufficient and unanswerable argument against the imposition of the tax by a Government situated as ours is.

Again, the assessments to the tax are in this country pure guesswork from first to last—guesswork based on information which is known to be worthless. The argument that an income-tax falls with equal pressure on all who come within its scope—that by it persons who would not otherwise contribute towards the cost of the Government under whose protection they live are made to pay a fair and equal proportion of their incomes, whatever may be its worth (and I have not much opinion of it myself)—applies in this country only to fundholders and to persons holding appointments, the salaries of which are known. The assessments on the mass of the people are pure guesswork, and can be reduced to no fixed percentage on incomes whatever. They are simply based on estimates made by the district officers on the amount of individual incomes from such information as they can collect, but are made on no reliable data whatever, simply because it is impossible to get any. The tax consequently falls heavily on some, lightly on others, while some get off altogether, but very few men actually pay one per cent. on their real incomes, and the tax is really what it was styled in the extract I read out from the report of the Collector of Gorukpoor, a "benevolence" or "aid" extorted from the people. It has no pretension whatever in this country to be called an income-tax in the meaning really attached to those words.

Again, the imposition of this tax on the interest of the Government debt is regarded by every native throughout the country as a direct breach of faith on the part of Government. Once, and once again, when the tax was first put on, natives came to me with their Government notes, saying, "Look here, in this the Government distinctly promises to pay me Rs. 50 a year for every Rs. 1,000 they have borrowed of me. I send my note to the treasury, and get only Rs. 48. How do I know that next year something more may not be cut, and eventually they may perhaps pay me nothing at all?" Our credit in this country has thus been very seriously damaged by this tax. I have no doubt that the Hon. Sir R. Temple will presently tell the Council that the price of the Government securities was never so high as it is at present, and that this fact is scarcely compatible with the damaged credit. I reply to this that the prices now ruling are solely due to investments in England, and that this fact does not in any way affect the truth of what I have just said. I find from a statement I obtained from the Financial Department, that of the whole debt due by India, only 16 millions are held by natives of this country, and of this sum only 3½ millions are held by natives out of the three presidency towns; if we deduct from this the sums invested by native princes, some of whom pride themselves in lending money to the Government, and the sums invested by persons who are obliged to give security in Government paper for the due performance of contracts or for the proper discharge of the duties of offices held by them, the balance in the hands of the general public will be very small, and small as it is, this amount is, I believe, diminishing every day. Lord Macaulay in one of his essays boasts that such was the confidence felt in former days by the people of this country in the good faith of the Company, that the Government had only to open their treasuries throughout the country, with the promise of a small rate of interest, to obtain any amount of money they wanted, while the native princes were unable to obtain a rupee on loan from their subjects, although they offered fabulous rates of interest. If he were writing now, he would have to modify these expressions very considerably. I believe that if a loan were now opened in India, and confined to natives, the amount of subscriptions offered would be very trifling. I charge the income-tax with this.

Lastly, the income-tax has brought a most unfortunate change in the relations hitherto existing between the district officers and the people. Formerly the district officer was looked upon as the friend of all, the man to whom all might go for assistance and advice, and whose advent, when out on tour in the cold weather, was everywhere welcomed: all this is changed now; the district officer is beginning to be looked upon as the common foe, as the tax-gatherer whom all should shun, and to whom no information that can by any possibility be withheld should be given; in short, as the amil or the chukladar of a native Government. With reference to this, I will read extracts from the following reports :—

The Officiating Collector of Allahabad says :—

"The utter absence of any trustworthy data on which to estimate the income of a petty trader who keeps no accounts, and the all but impossibility of obtaining any information about his business and his habits, except from his enemies, render the proper assessment of this tax, in the majority of instances, simply impossible. In many instances, no doubt, a fair estimate of income is arrived at, but there must be numerous cases in which it is very far from correct.

"I speak from a large experience of the working of the tax under its various disguises of certificate-tax, &c., and I have been unable to change the opinion I formed of it during the first year of its revival, and that is, that the tax is a good one for officials, companies, and large firms, whose means are easily ascertained, but that, in other cases, the objections to it increase in proportion as the limit of taxable income is lowered."

The Officiating Collector of Saharunpoor says :—

"But there never was such unsatisfactory work as the assessment of an income-tax in India. I have, in my former reports, expressed my opinion freely against the tax, and the more I see of it the more convinced I am of its unsuitability to this country, and of the impossibility of assessing it justly. It is a tax which has been truly described as 'odious to the people and to the officers who have to assess it.' It is not only a mistake financially, but it is a mistake politically: it keeps up discontent and irritation among the people; it is demoralizing to the subordinate officials who assist us in assessing it, &c.; worst, perhaps, of all, it weakens our administration, and lessens our power for doing good, by undermining and destroying the influence of our district officers. The same people who many years ago used to crowd round and delight to talk to a district officer when he visited their villages now distrust him, and fly from him because he is a tax-collector. A district officer can hardly ask a question from a native now without exciting the suspicion that he is trying to worm out some information about his or his neighbour's income. It is our duty unfortunately, as servants of Government, to assess this tax. But still it is also our duty to protest as loudly as we can against it—to point out the evils attending it—in the hope that some day the Supreme Government may listen to us, and may be convinced that the tax is not one which is suited to India."

The Officiating Commissioner of the Meerut Division says :—

"The Collector's remark regarding the unpopularity of the tax and of its injurious influence in tampering with the loyalty of the people is only an echo of the opinion of every district officer with whom I have spoken on the subject. There cannot be a shadow of a doubt as to the truth of Mr. Jenkinson's remarks, and I would observe that no one is in a better position to pronounce on such a subject than a district officer, who is constantly in intercourse with the people of his district.

"It is not fair to discredit the unpopularity of the tax, simply because the provisions of the Act are carried out. The people see the utter uselessness of opposition, and district officers feel their own helplessness. The position of the district officer is rendered a most odious one, and the affection and goodwill of the people are alienated. It would be hard to sum up the indirect evil thus caused by the estrangement between the governed and the rulers, but it is an estrangement which creates many difficulties, not only in ordinary intercourse, but also in the collection of information on any new subject."

I believe that what is said in these extracts will be confirmed by every district officer who has been in the habit of associating freely with the people; they all feel the change, and lament it.

To illustrate my meaning I will give two instances, out of dozens that I might quote, that have occurred lately.

When Lord Mayo went up-country the stud stallions were called in at one of the stations he stopped at to be shown to him. The zemindars in whose charge they were came in wretchedly dressed. The stud officer told them that they were about to see the Viceroy, and that they ought therefore to come in their best clothes. They replied, "Yes, we know that, but the Collector Sahib will be present too, and if we dress ourselves well, he is certain to put us down for the income-tax."

A Deputy Commissioner in one of the non-regulation provinces a short time ago, when on his cold-weather tour, came to a town celebrated in that part of the country for its manufactures of brass utensils. The main bazaar is one long line of workshops, where, as the native say, the sound of the hammer is heard day and night: this is one of the sights of those parts. Accordingly, the Deputy Commissioner said he would ride down and see the people at work. When he got to the town, he found every shop closed, and all work stopped. On inquiry he found that the people thought he was comming to make some inquiries relating to the income. Accordingly they thought the best way to treat him was to act as they had been accustomed to do towards the chukladar under the native rule, and shut up their shops.

Now, when we recollect that in the Mofussil the district officer is in the eyes of the people the representative of the British Government—in fact, the British Government itself—this change in their feelings towards him indicates motives for very serious thought, on which, however, I will not enlarge now.

I affirm then, my Lord, without fear of contradiction that this tax is of all forms of taxation that can be desired the one most disliked and detested by the people of this country; that its assessment is everywhere attended by bribery and corruption, and, when the limit is low, by extortion and oppression as well; that the assessments, when made, are pure guesswork; that it has caused widespread discontent and disaffection; that it has seriously damaged our credit in this country; that it has brought about a change in the feelings of the people towards the district officer which is fraught with evil consequences.

I have no doubt that I shall be told presently by the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, as he has told me on one or two occasions previously, that of the evils I have charged against the tax some are imaginary, and some are too highly coloured, and that those that do exist are owing to mal-administration on the part of the officer charged with the assessment of the tax. Now, I would assure your Lordship that this is a grievous mistake. I affirm that this bribery and corruption will go on in spite of the strenuous efforts of the district officer to prevent them, and that there is no remedy for this as long as the tax has to be assessed by a few English officers on the vast population of this country. I maintain that if the district officers had not been men unsurpassed by the members of any service in the world for their devotion and zeal in the discharge of their duties, and for their unsparing self-sacrifice in their efforts to protect the people from extortion and wrong, the difficulties which now attend the assessment and collection of this tax would have been far greater than they have been, and the discontent engendered by it would have been more general, and the bribery and corruption far worse.

We impose an impossible task on our officers when we order them to assess this tax, and tell them at the same time to prevent the bribery and corruption which are inseparable from its assessment in this country; and when they fail, as they must do, it is unfair to attribute this failure to any neglect or supineness on their parts.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said that he would certainly not commit himself in expressing an opinion, one way or the other, in regard to the income-tax. After having listened, on the one hand, to the moderate, clear telling, and, what he must call, one of the best speeches in the course of the debate, from his hon'ble friend Mr. Robinson, he felt some fear in committing himself to a vote against the tax, while it was very obvious on the other hand that money would have to be raised in some way or another. He quite admitted that the tax was open to most of the objections which had been mentioned, but the fact remained that money must be raised. He would also admit that it was quite fair that in the incidence of a tax of this kind a distinction ought to be drawn between property and income. What he would urge was that if the tax was to be imposed at all, its administration should be left in the hands of the local Governments. He would take this opportunity of saying that the cry of excessive taxation which had of late been raised, was, in his opinion, utterly unfounded. Bengal, of all the provinces in India, and, he might add, in the world, was the most lightly taxed, while the benefits it received bore no comparison whatever with the taxes it had to bear, paying for them in fact in an almost infinitesimal degree. In fact, so far from taking anything burdensome from the land, the Government had, through its dealings with this province, created an enormous and valuable landed property, the revenue paid by the zamindars being out of all proportion to the value of the land held by them. Even in the most heavily taxed district (Burdwan), the returns made show, that the value of the land was at least four times in proportion to the revenue paid, and in many places it was as much as eight times as high. If that be so, he thought it might be safely said that the annual revenue which we have created in favour of the holders of land in Bengal was certainly more than twenty millions sterling, and approached more nearly to forty millions sterling a year. With regard to the opium-revenue, he did not for one moment think that that revenue was derived from the people of Bengal. On the contrary, it was the very circumstance of the cultivation of opium in those districts which enriched them. What was then the real amount of taxation upon the people of this country—a population which he believed to be nearer 60 millions than 40 millions? It consisted of these heads. The duty upon salt (imperial) returned £2,65,000; excise (imperial) returned £700,000; customs returned £730,000; stamps returned £800,000, the largest amount under the head being derived from the Court Fees Act; income-tax returned £200,000, the items making a total of little over £5,000.000 of taxation, levied from 60 millions of population, or an average of 1s. 6d., or 12 annas, per head per annum. Now, was this taxation distributed? He would say that it was distributed in a manner which caused infinitesimally less evil upon the people than had been urged.

He would next allude to the item of excise. The revenue from spirit consumption was a very fair source of taxation, but at the same time he would say that in this country this revenue was also principally paid by the poorer classes, who unfortunately were much addicted to the consumption of something stronger than water, and he would repeat that the excise-revenue was mainly and almost entirely paid by the poorer classes.

He would next allude to customs duties. Of these duties an unduly large proportion was paid by the European community, the consequence being that the taxation imposed upon natives by means of the customs duties was infinitesimally small.

With reference to local taxation, His Honor would take leave to observe that it was by no means so hard and crushing a burden as it had been represented to be. With reference to what had been stated by an hon. member, that the local Governments had not been called upon to furnish a statement of local and municipal taxation, His Honor would, for his own part, state as representing the head of the local Government, that such returns he had called for, and that they were entirely at the disposal of the hon. member (Mr. Chapman). His Honor had further to state that no additional taxes had been imposed in Bengal, and as the figures he had in his hand were in a great measure correct, total taxation in Bengal consisted of the following items. The total amount was very insignificant, the sum being Rs. 37,569. Another duty which fell upon a few zemindars for the purpose of carrying the local post yielded Rs. 2,47,219. With these exceptions there were no other local taxes imposed in any shape in the district.

With reference to municipal taxation he would furnish the following figures, but in putting forth those figures, he would say that nearly three-fourths of the total was paid by the great city of Calcutta (inhabited by a large European community), Howrah, Alipoor, and the suburbs. These places contributed the total sum of Rs. 33,28,926, whereas the whole of the rest of the native portions of the country pay no more than Rs. 11,32,838, of which Rs. 1,79,231 was derived from the toll fund, the real taxation amounting to not more than Rs. 9,53,107, or to £95 310. The local taxation in Bengal, excluding the abovenamed places, was as follows:—A one per cent. road cess yielded Rs. 37,000; the zemindari post tax returned Rs. 2,47,000, making a total of Rs. 284,788, this sum being the sum total of all except municipal taxation in the country. This was certainly most infinitesimal taxation, and the cry of "excessive taxation" most ill judged.

His Honor would now come to the taxation in particular towns. What would the Council think was the overwhelming amount of municipal taxation, which a town, Moorshedabad, from whence the cry had most loudly arisen, had to bear? The paltry sum of Rs. 21,612. Of all all the great towns in Bengal, Calcutta was undoubtedly most heavily taxed. It had a revenue of 27 lakhs of rupees taxation; Alipoor had a revenue of 3 lakhs, and Howarth of 1¼ lakhs a year. But when he took the great suburbs innabited by natives, a great number of them well-to-do natives, he found that there were two Municipalities, the north and south suburban Municipalities. He found that the former yielded an annual return of Rs. 11,847; the latter Rs. 21,895 only. Patna yielded Rs. 51,287; and Dacca, Rs. 34,400.

Passing from this subject of municipal taxation, His Honor desired to say one word in support of the view of the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson, that if the present bill was passed, the subject of the future imposition of the tax should be well considered in the course of the year. With reference to what his hon'ble friend had stated relative to the amount of revenue derived from land, His Honor was of opinion that the full rack-rent was taken from the land by native Governments. His Honor concluded with a few further general remarks on the duties of local Governments with reference to the administration of the tax.

General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman said that he was no friend to an income-tax in India, and that he would have been very glad if it were possible not to impose it during the ensuing year. An income-tax appeared to him very unsuited to India. It certainly opened a large door to frauds of every kind, and there would be abundant frauds committed by subordinate officials. They had also heard various other evils detailed, and most forcibly, by the Hon. Mr. Inglis. The question might be asked—"If the income-tax produces only one per cent., why do you retain a tax which is undoubtedly very unpopular, which is strongly opposed within these walls, and which must take up much of the valuable time of our officials?" The answer to that had been given by Sir Richard Temple. It was urged, first, that the Government was in a sort of a transitory state, and therefore it was difficult to abolish the tax, and re-impose it next year; the other reason was that without the income-tax there would be a deficit. Now, that being the case, he apprehended that no other course was open than the re-impose the tax, as with it they would have a moderate surplus of a quarter of a million. Therefore, unless it could be shown that the estimates of revenue were too small, or that they could retrench, he thought it necessary at present to re-impose the tax. It had not been seriously asserted that any items of revenue were underestimated.

(*To be continued.*)

THE GREAT BONAPARTIST CONSPIRACY.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, March 21.

THE most cheerful politicians in France are, I think, certainly the Bonapartists. This arises partly from the fact that the kind of work in which they are engaged is thoroughly congenial to them, and partly because so much of it is done for them by other people. Then there is a kind of satisfaction in the *prestige* of being supposed to be engaged in a great and widely-spread conspiracy. Young and ardent Imperialists look knowing, and would give you to understand that they hold secret wires in their hands which they are only waiting for the opportune moment to pull. They seem to be constantly bursting with suppressed secrets. One feels instinctively that they have whole regiments at their disposal, that they are in daily correspondence in invisible ink with the most distinguished and little suspected Generals, that they are capable even of assuming the dress and undermining the principles of the members of the International—in fact, that there is no work of mystery and daring which these sanguine, gay, and enterprising young intriguers are not capable of. And yet the fate of the Napoleonic dynasty does not lie with them. I will endeavour to reveal to you the composition of that "great Bonapartist conspiracy" which seems to me to be increasing in its proportions every day, and the extent and ramifications of which render, in the eyes of most persons, its ultimate success almost a certainty. The object of the conspirators being, of course, an Imperialist restoration, the first necessity is so completely to split up and divide all other political parties as to cause them entirely to neutralize each other, and so practically to disappear. Take, for instance, the so-called Legitimists. How else can we account for the terrible split in their ranks which has arisen at the moment when union was the most necessary, if they do not desire the return of the Empire? As this schism is a new and important fact, I will enter a little into particulars. The stronghold of Legitimism, as your readers well know, is La Vendée and Brittany. In Angers there has for many years past been published a leading Legitimist organ, entitled *L'Union de l'Ouest*, the editor of which was M. Arthur de Cumont, a prominent member of the Right, and a strong ally and supporter of M. de Falloux, who was acknowledged as one of the leaders of the party. When the Comte de Chambord issued his ill-advised manifesto at Chambord, which did so much harm that its author may fairly be considered to belong to the "great Bonapartist conspiracy," the moderate and reasonable members of the party saw the danger into which the fanaticism of their chief was leading them, and the *Union de l'Ouest* adopted a tone as sensible as the exigencies of the case would permit, maintaining the flag merely as the abstract emblem of a principle, but not professing itself prepared to sacrifice all the hopes of the dynasty and the Monarchical interests of France to a colour. The fanatic Legitimists of these Western Provinces thereupon, in the intensity of their zeal to serve the cause of Imperialism by splitting their own party, started a rival paper, called the *Etoile*, the whole end and object of whose existence is to attack the *Union*. This vehement warfare between the two Legitimist organs is spreading, and has spread rapidly all over the country. Hence we have the Legitimist Right of the chamber fairly split into two, and the formation of a new *reunion*, consisting of about 18 members, who are too Legitimist to support the Comte de Paris, and not Legitimist enough to support the White Flag, and are, therefore, doing good to no one except the Imperialists, so that they may fairly be said to belong to "the great Bonapartist conspiracy." The extreme Right, or "*chevaux legers*," as they are called, weakened by this defection, and holding impossible principles, have lost that weight and influence which the united party formerly possessed, and they, too, having thus contrived ingeniously to put themselves in the position of being useful only to their enemies, form part of the same great conspiracy. As for the Orleanists, we all know that they have been conspirators from the beginning; in this respect they are almost as bad as the Government; indeed, one never knows which most to admire, the dexterity with which the Orleanists conspire against the Government, or the cunning with which the Government conspires against the Orleanists. The fact is, that both parties having apparently the interests of the Emperor at heart, have adopted this ingenious mode of conspiring in his favour; they form, therefore, two most important elements in the "great Bonapartist conspiracy." The moderate Republicans, or Left Centre, are always very powerful and influential members of this wide-spread and dangerous organization. They hold a sort of balance, which enables them always to tip their weight into the right scale whenever Imperial interests are imperilled. For instance, the "Lefranc Safety Law," which is a measure calculated to advance the interests of Imperialism by pretending to persecute it, but in reality leaving it alone, had its origin, and derives its support, from the Left Centre. Again, the very remarkable financial and economical policy which the Government originated, with the view of helping Imperialism by the force of contrast, could never have been carried but for the Left Centre, which has thus proved its indisputable claim to be ranked in the "great Bonapartist conspiracy." I need scarcely say that Gambetta is a leading conspirator, and often outdoes the President himself in his zeal for the cause. By a skilful manipulation of the party to which he belongs, he has completely destroyed the few elements of cohesion it formerly possessed. Perhaps the most brilliant service this dislocated party renders to Bonapartism is when by its disorderly conduct it brings the Chamber into disrepute with the country, threatens to resign *en masse*, calls loudly for a dissolution, in the hope thereby of precipitating elections in an Imperialist sense, and, in logical consistency with its principles, appeals to universal suffrage and a *plebiscite*. As for the Communists and Socialists, who form the only party remaining to be considered, they have always belonged to the conspiracy. The very name of the Government they are working to restore—"Imperial Democracy"—implies it; and, to give them their due, they are almost the only members of the great organization who do not pretend that they belong to some other conspiracy. I do not suppose that you could even get a single Minister of the present Government, and they are very scrupulous in regard to truth, to acknowledge that he was working for a restoration of the Empire, but the Reds of Belleville and Montmartre are not so particular; rather than this wretched sham, they openly say, let us have Napoleon back. Not being initiated into the arcana of the conspiracy, they do not perceive that the whole result of "this sham" is to make it easy for the Emperor to come back. Except the Bonapartists themselves, who are of no use at all to their cause, it will be seen from this that everybody else belongs to the "great Bonapartist conspiracy," and that they are all working with so much harmony, perseverance, and persistency for the common end that the more sanguine among them believe that it cannot much longer be delayed. I do not venture myself to give an opinion upon the matter, but I have thought it only fair to specify the parties engaged in this great work, so that if their efforts are ultimately successful they should not be deprived of the great credit which will then be their due.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROSPECTS OF GERMANY.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, March 28.)

MOMENTOUS as the immediate effects of Prince Bismarck's policy—the union of Germany, the readjustment of external power, and the defeat of internal foes—indisputably are, there is an ulterior consequence of that régime the indications of whose approach are daily becoming more apparent. There can be little doubt that the German Empire is at present, on the whole, steering in the right course both for its own benefit and without prejudice to its neighbours. As yet, however, the world has received little surety that this course will be persevered in. The recent history of Prussia has brought painfully under our notice the fact that the boasted Constitution of that country is capable of being twisted and turned by a resolute Minister in any way that may suit his ends. And as long as this state of things continues, as long as Government remains to all intents and purposes absolute, the creation of a strong military Power in the centre of Europe must remain a source of apprehension rather than of comfort. The Prussian Constitution has hardly been modified to such a degree since the period of the "conflict" as to destroy the possibility of a return of abuses; and the Prime Minister's declaration a few weeks ago, that, under certain circumstances, he would still "find it in him to rule against the will of a majority," is not calculated to allay apprehension.

It is plain that in a nation of as stable a character as the German, constitutional government is the surest safeguard of peace to its neighbours, and also the best foundation of internal welfare. To obtain such constitutional government the German people has long made strenuous efforts, without, however, achieving much of its ambition except on paper. Since the recent victorious wars Prussian influence has become paramount in the Empire, and it is Prussia which has in constitutional respects been numbered hitherto among the most backward of German States. Leaving out of account the personal inclinations of its rulers and their Ministers, the country's traditions and its history are based entirely on military enterprise, and its natural wealth has been drawn mainly from agriculture, which is still for the most part in the hands of a class of proprietor's whose interest and natural bent are opposed to constitutional progress. We may broadly divide the German people into two classes. On the one hand, there is the nobility, a large and powerful class, Conservative in its principles almost to a man, military in its leanings almost to the exclusion of any other calling, and cherishing traditions of past and visions of future martial glory. The influence of this class is the more potent since its special characteristics have hitherto been largely shared by the Crown. On the other hand, there are the Germans of whom we know many living all over the world, not exempt indeed from national failings, but eminently peaceful, honest, and possessing an unquestioned solidity of character. There are the men of letters and of commerce, amongst whom the Liberal principle is strong. The two classes have until recently been socially and politically divided by a strong barrier, and it is mainly owing to the force of public sentiment evinced in the late wars, and partly to the course of Prince Bismarck adopted in the Chamber, that the barrier has been partially withdrawn, and shows signs of falling altogether.

Notwithstanding the numerous aspersions cast upon the Liberals by their foes, their aspirations and demands are in reality limited only to such constitutional principles as the stanchest Tory among us would not consent to renounce. The Conservatives, on the other hand, have until quite recently possessed no independent ground to stand upon, and have recognized no principle but absolute obedience to the Crown, which they regarded as the fount of their privileges, and consequently entitled to their unshrinking support. The interests of these two dominant elements have been identical so long that separation would involve a social revolution. As long as Liberalism stood opposed to so overwhelming a force as the two combined, its chances were naturally poor. In what activity the old view of things is still preserved by Government, Prince Bismarck's recent speeches in the Upper House—the recognized heart and centre of Prussian Conservatism—and the comments passed upon the conduct of that Assembly by the official press, plainly denote. Prince Bismarck has on a former occasion been at pains to impress upon the First Chamber that it is not a House of Lords in the English sense of the word, but merely a House of Royal nominees. In his latest speeches he again told the members in plain words that, as Government considered the obnoxious Schools Inspection Bill indispensable, their obvious duty was to pass it. The *Provinzial Correspondenz*, the most favoured of official prints, in a long article of unquestionably official character improves upon this text, using these words:—"According to natural presumption, the *à priori* claim was justified that that portion of the Legislature which is pre-eminently called to support the power and prestige of Government should not join the opponents of a bill laid before the Diet at the express desire of the King and designated by Government as an indispensable weapon of defence against dangerous schemes."

But, however little we may side with the Prussian Upper House, its attempt to assert an independent opinion is by no means an unhopeful sign for Germany. Apart from the consideration that whatever weakens its alliance with Government must be of benefit to the liberal principle, the emancipation of a party from servile subjection unquestionably marks an advance towards a state of balance between the rival parties, which is far preferable to the previous solidarity of one of them with the Crown, making a fair contest impossible, and securing to the Conservative party an unchallengeable monopoly of government.

Though Prince Bismarck has undoubtedly raised the Liberal party into credit, it would be a mistake to consider him a convert to its principles except in a very limited sense. In taking up the formerly neglected side he has rather used it to push to further lengths his own personal authority under Liberal colours. His jealous interference in the framing of the Constitution, and his prompt and decided veto on points of the most vital significance though claimed by an overwhelming majority, prove that he is still loth to part with any more power than he can strictly help. The history of Prince Bismarck's connection with the Liberal party is interesting in many respects. It began in a pet with the Conservatives, the forerunner of the present wider rupture. Some of our readers may remember the surprise with which Germany greeted the announcement of the then unnatural alliance Bismarck-Lasker, the union of supposed irreconcilable foes. The bargain having been struck, it was hardly possible that the union should not become closer from day to day. Familiarity did not in this instance breed contempt, but served to convince the Conservative Minister of the justice of many claims advanced by his new friends, which under the sway of class and party prejudices he had failed to detect. The brilliant display of public feeling by the Liberal classes in the great wars could not but elevate this nascent approbation into a sort of admiration, the effect of which the Prince declared in his wellknown exclamation—evidencing his own surprise at the fact—that "every war had made more of a Liberal of him." It is impossible that the union bearing such fruit should not have involved some yielding of principle, but we are probably right in attributing its favour with the Prussian Premier mainly to the recognition of its practical merits. Having tried unpopular government for some years with very unsatisfactory results, the creation of a powerful majority at his back must have appeared a most appreciable advantage to the Minister. The terms of the contract have also hitherto proved easy. The alliance split the Liberals in two, leaving the former foe of Government, the Progressists, in a decided minority, and uniting the national Liberals and Liberal Conservatives in overwhelming numbers in what is really a personal party of the Premier, whose allegiance to their chief has been pretty absolute, though they have been required to forego several favourite objects of ambition. The creation, first of the North German Confederation, and later of the German Empire, must also be taken into account as almost necessitating Prince Bismarck's propitiation of Liberal opinion, since only on that basis could the new institutions, by his own confession, hope to stand. The few important concessions made—such, for instance, as the privilege of free speech in Parliament—were created by that necessity, which was, however, turned to very little account by the Liberals. With this exception, constitutional progress has in substance been very small. Government was befriended in this respect by circumstances which removed for the time all constitutional questions into the background, by concentrating the efforts of the Empire on the creation of a strong central Government with the requisite administrative machinery, and on the suppression of Ultramontane opposition.

Though Prince Bismarck cannot expect to be looked upon as a Liberal, even though he has placed himself at the head of the Liberal party, it must be admitted that he has paved the way for the succession of constitutional government. It is not only by breaking up the old connection between Government and the Conservatives, nor by raising the Liberals to temporary ascendency, that he has achieved this object; it is chiefly and mainly by the very length to which he has pushed his personal government. To a statesman enjoying the popularity of Prince Bismarck there is little that a grateful country would not yield, but by his successes he has made the personality of government attach more to himself than to the Crown. There is no second man in Germany who can claim the same consideration from his country or aspire to the same popularity; there is absolutely no man who remotely approaches the present Chancellor in personal prestige. It is consequently not imaginable that his successor should be listened to and obeyed with the same deference and submission. When such an event as the Chancellor's death or retirement comes to pass the Chancellorship will be robbed of its vast power, but the strong party now at its back will have acquired an independent prestige which it is not unreasonable to expect will be turned to account for its own ends. Its office now is to obey, but when its present head is gone it will have to think for itself, and then it can hardly forbear reverting to its former programme, which has never been renounced, for constitutional government. We have had opportunities to note a growing feeling, tending towards this end, twice in the present session—first in the discussion of the bill providing for the abolishment of the grist tax, the partial abolishment of the slaughter tax, and the reform of the income tax; and next in the more recent debate on the Municipal Administration Bill. With both of these measures the Premier had nothing to do: the former the Government was compelled by the Liberal majority to withdraw; the latter it is wisely amending, in deference to Liberal opinion.

It is not only from interest in the Constitutional cause that we must rejoice at the change of which we notice the first symptoms; we are bound to accord it our sympathy because of our solicitude for peace. Constitutional government is unfavourable to indulgence in war; and if adopted in Germany at its fullest scope must serve to allay the apprehensions to which a constant accumulation of military power gives rise. It is also the friend of commerce; and on these accounts especially we record with satisfaction the earnest of its introduction in the new empire.

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The Company has been doing business in CALCUTTA for some years back, and from the favourable result shown, it was decided to open an AGENCY in BOMBAY, under a LOCAL BOARD of DIRECTORS, to which the following Gentlemen have been appointed:—

The Hon. J. A. FORBES............Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Capt. G. F. HENRY ....Superintendent P. & O. Co.
THOS. E. TAYLOR, Esq.............Messrs. Lawrence & Co.
HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq .. ,, W. Nicol & Co.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Solicitors to Government.

The BONDS of the Company are accepted by HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, the COURT OF CHANCERY, and many RAILWAY COMPANIES, and MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS in the United Kingdom, India, and Australia.

A Special Fund of £20,000 is deposited in the hands of Trustees for the protection of Government Policies.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

GUARANTEE BRANCH.—As the scale of Premium varies according to the nature of the situation and the duties to be performed, reference must be made to the Agents for quotation of the premium in each case.

ACCIDENT BRANCH.—The Risks are divided into Three Classes, ORDINARY, EXTRA, and SPECIAL. The first includes Members of the Legal and Medical Professions, Bankers, Merchants, Clerks, &c. The second includes Civil Engineers, and Naval and Military Officers not on active service. The third includes all persons over 60 years of age, and those engaged in business of a specially hazardous nature.

TABLE. EXAMPLES.

COMPENSATION.		ANNUAL PREMIUMS.				
Sum payable in event of death.	Weekly allowance during Total Disablement.	To secure Weekly Allowance.		To secure Weekly Allowance a sum in event of death.		Rates for 3rd class must be ascertained from the Agents.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,500	30	22-4	31-8	27-8	41-4	
5,000	60	40	51-4	52-8	67-8	

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Persons may insure against accident for Rs. 5,000 in case of Death, or Rs. 60 per week while totally disabled for Rs. 16 per annum.

All further information and forms of application may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.
12th April.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
J. F. Moir, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. McIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (dry), Rs. 32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single Magnums, and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. 32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34, and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. *20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, After-dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27 per dozen.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS.—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS.—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints, Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
BASS'S PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO H.M. THE QUEEN, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB. THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB. THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB. THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.

LONDON HOUSES .... { 44, MARK LANE, E.C. / 20, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.
BORDEAUX HOUSE..........PLACE DU CHAMP DU MARS.
CALCUTTA HOUSE ....10, HARE STREET.
BOMBAY HOUSE..............DEAN LANE.

C. P. & Co. have pleasure in submitting a revised abstract of their well-known BRANDS.

Full particulars and detailed descriptive Price Lists to be obtained at their Offices.

DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 42*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 32*.
Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 84
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 38.
PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36
HAUT SAUTERNES— Rs. 23*.
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON— Rs. 21
NUITS— Rs. 26. CHABLIS— Rs. 20*
BRAUNBERGER— Rs. 25-8*. FORSTER TRAMINER Rs. 3*
JOHANNISBERGER—Rs. 42*. RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27*
MARCOBRUNNER— Rs. 31. HOCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*
STEIN WEIN— Rs. 20.
COGNAC— Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA—Rs. 19
LIQUEUR.—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS—Rs. 20.
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The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry,—nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*.

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Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

FRED. GIESLER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.—Further supplies of this WINE have now reached us—
Cases containing 1 dozen Quarts at.............. Rs. 40 each.
Do. do. 2 do. Pints at.............. ,, 42 ,,
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, OTARD DUPUY & Co.'s BRANDY.—Apply to
MESSRS. PLANQUE, VINAY, & Co.,
No. 10, Rampart Row.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s Fine OLD BRANDIES, in three qualities.
Dean Lane, Bombay.

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Dean Lane, Bombay, 5th March 1872.

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Cases 1 doz. Quarts .... Rs. 42
,, 2 ,, Pints .... ,, 44
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, BOTTLED BY PURT OF LONDON.—This very excellent BEER can be obtained of the Undersigned at the following LOW PRICES. The bottles are guaranteed to contain equal quantities to those of any other Bottler, and the quality of the Beer cannot be surpassed in Bombay.
Casks of 4 doz, Quarts ....Rs. 5-4 per doz.
,, ,, 8 ,, Pints .... 3-6 ,,
R. L. SOUTHERN & Co.,
Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A. ALBRECHT'S CHATEAU D'AY CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts, Rs. 30; Pints, Rs. 16.
This Wine is of really fine quality, and is the cheapest in this market.
FROM THOMAS DUNKIN AND SON, BORDEAUX,
ST. ESTEPHE—A good Breakfast Claret, at Rs. 12, or for 6 dozen Rs. 10 per dozen.
HAUT SAUTERNE—A favourite Wine, at Rs. 12, or for 6 dozen Rs. 10 per dozen.
RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.
Bombay, 7th March 1872.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—
MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE, specially prepared for India.
CREAMING FROWN........................Rs. 37 per doz. qts.
EXTRA DRY SILLERY .... ,, 36 ,, ,,
Do. ditto .... ,, 38 ,, 2 ,, pts.
TERCELIN'S CHAMPAGNES, most excellent pure Wines.
VE ZENAY ....Rs. 34 per doz. qts.
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SPARKLING MOSELLE, BRAUENBERGER .... ,, 32 ,, ,, ,,
Do. ditto ditto. ...... ,, 36 ,, 2 ,, pts.
Do. HOCK, superior .... ,, 30 ,, ,, qts.
Do. ditto .... ,, 34 ,, 2 ,, pts.
Also, now landing OCEAN, from Bordeaux:—
COTES TEOUSAC CLARET ....at Rs. 10 per doz.
This Wine cannot be equalled at the price in Bombay.
ST. JULIEN, superior.......................at Rs. 12 per doz.
HAUT ST. ESTEPHE............................at ,, 12 ,,
BASS'S PALE ALE, bottled by PURT of London, in casks and cases.
CHLORALUM, the NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT, both in Powder and Liquid. The Undersigned are prepared to enter into Contracts for the SUPPLY of this most useful DISINFECTANT to Municipal ties or other large Consumers.
The Chloralum Review, and copy of various Notices in the London Journals forwarded on application.
R. L. SOUTHERN & Co.,
Forbes Street.

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Passengers from out-stations, Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.,
can provide themselves best with
AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS;
Folding Chairs:
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
Manilla, Coconada, Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality:
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c.:
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's celebrated Chatni, Currie Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste and Madras Sauce:
Infants' & Invalids' Foods:
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TOILET REQUISITES,
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WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description of the best brands
from
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

FORT ESTABLISHMENT:—Opposite the Post Office, and the Oriental Bank, and near to the Esplanade Hotel.
BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT:—Opposite the Byculla, and near to the Adelphi Hotels,
BOMBAY.

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WANTED, by a LADY, an engagement as GOVERNESS in a FAMILY, whether remaining in India or travelling, or as Companion to a Lady.
For particulars and references apply by letter to "B.C.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.
20th April 1872.

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Bombay, 25th March 1872.

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DEALERS IN
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
HOSPITAL REQUISITES.
CHEMICAL APPARATUS.

PRICE LIST ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS OR PROFESSIONAL CARD.
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D. S. KEMP & Co.

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MANUFACTURERS OF SODA-WATER and all other Aërated Beverages, continue to pay the greatest attention to this branch of their industry. The preference shown for their Waters in all parts of the Presidency, notwithstanding heavy transit charges and local competition, proves their undoubted superiority, and rewards D. S. K. & Co. for their unwearied efforts to maintain it.

SODA-WATER	Per Dozen—12 Annas.
AERATED WATER (Eau Gazeuse)	,, 12 ,,
LEMONADE	,, 1 Rupee.
TONIC WATER	,, 1 ,,
GINGERADE	,, 1 ,,
LITHIA WATER	,, 1½ ,,
POTASH WATER	,, 1 ,,
BOTTLES, charged in addition	,, 1½ ,,

Acidulated Mineral Waters prepared in great variety.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

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HOUSEHOLD CLARET, Qts. Rs. 9, Pts. Rs 5 dozen.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE, Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

CLARET CUP made with the above has been subjected to the keenest criticism, and is now allowed to surpass any that can be prepared with crude spices. As a cheap table beverage, wholesome, and equally grateful at all Seasons, it is equalled by nothing else.

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An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.
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PYRETIC SALINE

Gives INSTANT RELIEF in HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CURES the worst forms of SKIN COMPLAINTS, Diseases arising from Congested Liver or other impurities by vitalising and invigorating the blood; it thereby resists climatic influences, the infection of Measles, Fevers, and other eruptive affections. SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD BY CHEMISTS AND THE MAKER, AND WHOLESALE TO THE TRADE BY
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Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8.

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SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTER.

The only Filter that will purify water
Constantly and Abundantly.
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No. 1 with Wicker covering for Travellers, Rs. 22.
A discount of 10 per cent, Cash with Order.

A Pamphlet, descriptive of the discovery, with numerous Testimonials from the highest authorities, post-free on application.
The Undersigned will be glad to send the above Filter on trial, to be returned if not approved.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
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ESTABLISHED 1799.

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"CORDOVA EXHIBITION, 1872.—Messrs. J & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."

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ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
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WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

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WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.
It is not affected by climate.
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AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

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Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
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SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.
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18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £5 0 to £50.
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Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100.
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Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

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